THE
Bombay Gazette
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bomby, 24th December 1862.

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THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WUELEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1862.

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[illegible]ay, 26th December 1862.

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Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Brandon*, Captain J. P. JOLLY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,

Agents, Ship *Brandon*.

Bombay, 15th December 1862.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited) will be held at our Office on MONDAY, the 5th Proximo, at 5 o'clock P.M. to receive the Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, December 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the monthly shipment of about 300 tons Coal from the Elphinstone Bunder, to the Steamers of the C. & B. S. N. Co., from 1st Jan. to 31st May.

W. NICOL & Co.,

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THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR ROPE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive offers for the supply of 460 Coils of English Tarred Hemp Rope, of the undermentioned sizes; the Rope to be approved of by the Company's Storekeeper, and to be delivered into the Company's Stores Depôt, at Byculla, within three days from the date of the acceptance of the offer, viz.:—

2 Inch Rope	50	Coils.
2¼ „	75	„
2½ „	125	„
2¾ „	150	„

Tenders sealed up, and marked outside, "Tender for Rope" must be lodged with the Secretary by 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th December, instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 23rd Dec., 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Business which has heretofore been carried on within the Fort of Bombay, under the name and firm of Messrs. W. H. WALKER & Co., will, from and after the 1st day of January 1863, be carried on under the name and firm of Messrs. BASSETT & Co. All persons indebted to the firm of Messrs. W. H. WALKER & Co., are requested forthwith to pay the amount due, and settle their accounts with the said firm.

KELLY AND HORE.

24th December 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Grannite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caissoon Gate, is now in complete working order.

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Amoy, July, 1862.

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ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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Bombay, 9th October 1862.

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Bombay, 25th November 1862.

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...	...	*42
3,265		3,265

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	...	18½	*4,149½
	...	...	*42
092½	31	½	3,123½

orted by Sea.

Up to 16th Dec. 1862.	From 17th to 23rd Dec. 1862.	Total.
Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
40,535	6	40,541
25,430½	46½	25,477
8,927½	1,606½	10,534
4,092	½	4,092½
21	...	21
1,368½	256½	1,625

s from 17th to 23rd Dec 1862.

Chests.
Season 1860-61. 6
½
Season 1861-62.
36
10½
—— 46½
Season 1862-63.
½
4
1,072½
786
—— 1,863
Total...... 1,916

ason year commences from 1st October
ember.
ng the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
er of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
ay, 24th December 1862.

HE BOMBAY MARKET.
nd Summary of this morning.)

port, we have to advise a better
Market, though no material im-
ken place. In the early part of
mand for Piece Goods continued
ensive business was done in con-
ak speculative holders who were
ing submitted to a slight conces-
erly, however, the holders with-
ies, owing to the cheapness of
t of favourable advices from Eng-
20th instant, since which a better
the market, and importers have
requirements of the marts in the
limited, and as yet there is very
d consumption. The favourable
er advices has as yet produced no
, but there are good grounds for
nt next month, and the general
e must take place in the price of
on the resumption of business
olidays. The market closes very
and quiet, but there are hopes of
nent. Metals are but in moderate

ket only a limited business has
risen in price, owing to favour-
ome, while Seeds are dull and

IMPORTS.

oops.—Grey Goods have been
the early part of the fortnight,
ted being chiefly sales made by
ho were anxious to realise even
prices. But latterly owing to
able advices from Manches-
in the Money Market caused by
bullion, the feeling in the
r, and importers have been sel-
The market closes firm, and
d for. Grey Shirtings 40 and
ecline of four to six annas, and
mer rates. The prices are now
are largely supplied
Grey T Cloths are in good
Grey Jacconets of light
Grey Domestics
Grey Longcloths
The position of
unchanged.

The transactions of the fortnight comprise:—

(From the 11th to 26th instant inclusive.)

Pieces	Description	Weight	Rs.	A.	P.
	Grey Shirtings.				
500 Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	8 lbs.	7	10	0 p. pce.
250 „	40 in, 38 yds,	9 12 oz	8	12	6
500 „	40 in, 38 yds,	8 4	7	11	0
17500 „	40 in, 38 yds,	8 4	7	10	6
850 „	40 in, 38 yds,	8 8	7	10	0
1000 „	40 in, 38 yds,	8 4	7	11	0
1000 „	40 in, 38 yds,	8 4	7	8	0
500 „	36 in, 39 yds,	7 10	7	10	0
2500 „	45 in, 38 yds,	8	7	8	0
1000 „	45 in, 38 yds,	10 12	9	12	0
500 „	50 in, 38 yds,	10	8	14	0
500 „	60 in, 38 yds,	12	10	[illegible]	0
	Grey Jacconets.				
100 Pieces,	45 in, 22 yds,	3 lbs. 12 oz	3	14	0
300 „	40 in, 20 yds,	No. 1	1	15	0
300 „	40 in, 20 yds,	2	2	0	0
300 „	40 in, 20 yds,	3	2	1	0
300 „	40 in, 20 yds,	4	2	2	0
300 „	40 in, 20 yds,	5	2	3	0
500 „	40 in, 20 yds,	4	2	2	0
1000 „	40 in, 20 yds,	2 lbs. 6 oz.	2	9	3
2000 „	40 in, 20 yds,	2 8	2	11	3
3500 „	45 in, 20 yds,	3	3	2	6
2500 „	45 in, 20 yds,	2 12	2	15	0
100 „	45 in, 20 yds,	3 12	3	12	6
100 „	50 in, 20 yds,	4	4	2	6
	Grey T Cloth.				
3000 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	6 lbs.	4	11	0
1000 „	30 in, 24 yds,	6	4	9	0
1500 „	30 in, 24 yds,	4	3	6	0
2000 „	30 in, 24 yds,	4	3	6	0
1000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	5 12 oz.	4	8	0
300 „	30 in, 24 yds,	5 12	4	8	6
1000 „	30 in, 24 yds,	5	4	1	0
1000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	7	5	4	6
400 „	36 in, 24 yds,	7	5	14	0
1000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	7	5	7	6
	Grey Domestics.				
280 Pieces,	40 in, 60 yds,	21 lbs. 8 oz.	17	6	0
720 „	36 in, 60 yds,	9½	15	13	0
	Gray Madapollams.				
2000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	2	13	6
5600 „	32 in, 24 yds,	3	2	12	[illegible]
1000 „	32 in, 24 yds,	3	2	13	0
	White Jacconets.				
750 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		2	10	0
	Dyed Mulls.				
900 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		2	14	0
	T. Red Cambrics.				
200 Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,		7	0	0
	T. Red Jacconets.				
900 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		5	10	6

WOOLLENS continue in good enquiry at firm rates.

YARNS.—For both *Grey* and *Colored Twist* the enquiry has been very dull, and quotations have remained nominal. A better feeling, however, prevails in the market at present, since the receipt of the Manchester news on the 20th instant, and improvements in prices is looked for.

METALS.—A rather moderate business is doing in *Copper, Braziers, Sheathing,* and *Tiles* fetch full rates, while other kinds remain unaltered. *Iron* of all kinds continues in moderate request at better rates, except *Swedish* which is dull and lower. *Lead* is dull and lower. *Steel-Tubs* maintain previous rates; *Faggots* are quoted lower. *Spelter* has improved in enquiry and value. *Tin-Plates* are dull and lower. *Quick-Silver* is enquired at higher rates. Sales reported are:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1200 Cwt. Copper Braziers	58	0	0 p.cwt.
400 „ Do. Tiles	54	8	0
500 „ Do. Ingot	52	8	0
2000 Bundles Iron Rod Nail Round	42	0	0 p.bdy.
1700 Tubs. Steel Swedish	9	13	0 p.cwt.
200 Cwt. Red Lead	at Rs. 14 p. cwt		

COCHINEAL continues dull at former rates.

SAFFRON also remains unchanged.

CORKS in limited demand at previous quotations.

CORDAGE.—*Manilla* and *Indian* are firm at former rates. *Europe* has declined in value.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was very little business doing in this staple during the early part of the fortnight, but since the receipt of encouraging advices from Liverpool, the demand has increased, and a considerable rise has taken place in the prices. The market closes firm with an upward tendency in prices. Sales are:—

Candies		Rs. p. cdy.	
300	New Dhollera	341	to arrive in April & May.
250 „	Do.	345	(do. do.)
250 „	Do.	345	(do. do.)
25 „	Candeish	387-4	
200	Oomrawattee Akote	338	(to arr. in April & May.)
100	Do. Do.	338	(to arr. in Mar. & April)
50	Comptah	361	
250 „	Egunghaut	371-8	(to arr. in April.)
250 „	Do.	365	(do.)
150 „	Do.	380	(to arr. in Mar. & Apr.
200 „	Do.	380	(do.)
100	Taleecote	344	(do.)
50 „	Kurklee	365	(do.)

WOOL.—A moderate business is doing among Native shippers; the staple is freely offered at a considerable reduction in prices.

HEMP.—Is offered at rather lower rates.

[illegible]—*Mocha* and *Berbera* are scarce and held for higher prices. *Malabar* is procurable on easier terms.

GUMS.—*Arabic* can be had at somewhat cheaper rates; *Ammoniac* and *Assafœtida* are quoted lower, while other kinds remain firm.

OILSEEDS.—*Linseed* and *Rapeseed* continue in limited request, and prices shew a decline of a few annas. Other seeds are firm in price, with little doing. Sales are:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
5000 Cwt. Linseed...(to arr. in Jan. & Feb.)	6	0	0 p.cwt.
6000 „ Do......(do. do. do.)	6	0	0
6000 „ Do......(do. in March & April)	5	12	6
7000 „ Do......(do. in April & May)	5	11	0
6000 „ Do......(do. in Jan.)	6	0	0
9000 „ Do......(do. in Jan. & Feb.)	6	0	0
15000 „ Do......(do. in April & May)	5	12	0
5000 „ Do......	6	1	0
5000 „ Do......(do. in April & May)	5	13	0

SALTPETRE remains unaltered in enquiry and value.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

Since our last, a material change has taken place in the state of the Money Market. The recent heavy arrival of bullion from Europe and large shipments of it on the way from thence, have rendered the market very easy. The Bank of Bombay have reduced their rates of discount two per cent. all round, and they are now charging six per cent. on loans on Government Paper, and seven per cent. on Private Bills. An abundant supply of capital having thus come forth in search of employment, and the stock of uncoined bullion being large, the prospects are for an easy money market until the arrival of the new Cotton in April from the producing districts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, in consequence of the demand for investment, have advanced in value, and we now quote:—*Fours,* Rs. 94½; *Fives,* Rs. 105¼; and *Fives-and-a-half,* Rs. 112½. The same enquiry is to be observed for all descriptions of shares and stocks.

EXCHANGE in England has further declined in consequence of the scarcity of Bills. We quote *Bank Bills* 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 09/16d.; *Credits,* 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 011/16d.; and *Documents,* 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 013/16d.

On Calcutta, the rates remain unaltered, our quotations being for 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 99½; and for sight Bills, Rs. 100¼.

On China, for 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Nov.* 29.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, Nov.* 28, 1862.

THE small start of seeming improvement which was made on Saturday last has not been maintained. Since Tuesday, yarns and piece goods have become duller, and most markedly so to-day.

During the week there have been some transactions in 16's to 24's water twist, and also in mule twist, chiefly 40's,—all for exportation. The Glasgow buyers have taken a few parcels of 40's to 60's and 80's cops; and the manufacturers of this district have somewhat increased their purchases.

A business consisting of small parcels, and forming an inconsiderable aggregate, has been effected in certain kinds of printing cloths, T's, jacconets, mulls, madapollams, and shirtings, for different foreign markets and for home consumption.

Little, however, has been contributed this day to the sales of yarn and cloth spoken of above. A marked increase of dullness has shown itself, reducing matters to a state nearly approaching that of a week back. In some articles the additions to price have not been quite lost. Cotton has taken the same course as yarn and cloth.

It is a fact worth noting that yarns to a considerable amount are offered for sale in this market which have been spun in Russia, Denmark, Germany, and Belgium; and prices are accepted which English spinners would not listen to. These new supplies are not without effect.

The telegraphic reports received yesterday, announcing that at Bombay, November 12, and Calcutta, November 11, business in piece goods was still dull, have contributed to the depression in our market to-day.

Telegraphic advices must, of course, be extremely defective: so much so, indeed, as often to convey an erroneous impression of the general state of things. As an example, we would point to the details from Calcutta, received to-day in letters dated October 22, which afford a more encouraging prospect for business in that quarter than could be drawn from telegrams nearest to the same date.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Dec.* 3.)

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, Dec.* 2, 1862.

THIS market and the Liverpool cotton market have both regained much of what they lost between last Tuesday and the end of the week.

The manufacturers of this district have taken what may be regarded, in comparison with the production, a fair amount of twist and weft, from 60's downward; and the agents for Scotland have also been moderate purchasers of mule yarns, from 40's to 60's, and up as high as 80's; and, in the case of all these, there has been more or less of a recovery of price. The Levant merchants have done something in coarse numbers, say from 24's downward; and they have found more of stiffness among sellers. For the China descriptions of water and mock water, offers have been made; but, like offers for India mule, they seem to have led to no transactions. Twofolds in general are firmer, in some kinds rather dearer; but the sales effected are of small amount. In single and double above 100's there is no noticeable change.

Manufacturers have endeavoured, as far as they could, to move along with the yarns they use; but they lag behind. The holders of Eastern shirtings, especially of the heavier sorts, find so little inquiry that it would be bootless to add a fraction to the quotations. There has been some return of demand to-day for certain kinds of printing cloths, bleaching and dying fabrics, jacconets, T cloths, &c., partly for home consumption, and partly for shipment to the Levant, and to some of the eastern and western markets of South America; and pretty generally the bias of prices is in favour of sellers.

There has latterly been a tendency to an increase of demand, of a miscellaneous character, and evidently for consumption at home and abroad. Buyers are encouraged by the extreme smallness of stocks and production and by the considerable fall of prices from the extreme height to which they had nominally risen, some time ago, under the influence of sanguine speculation; but all bona-fide buyers are easily alarmed and made to pause, even as to small and necessary operations, by the slightest unfavourable appearances, and hence the continual oscillations we have in the market.

The fall in the price of cotton to the spinner, and of yarn to the manufacturer, bears such a proportion to the decline in the prices of their finished articles, respectively, as to place the producers in a position not near so ruinous or dangerous as that which they occupied a few months ago; and, as the increase of demand has enabled some of them to take orders for a few weeks forward, there are instances of a return to full work from short time or no time. In other cases this resumption of production is ventured upon without the preliminary of orders actually received, and entirely from an increase of confidence in the future. It is obvious, however, that this process can go only a very little way without being arrested by a consequent rise in the price of the manufacturers' and the spinners' raw materials. The increase of work is, in fact, very trifling, and it is less in spinning than in weaving. Many, who see an apparent advantage in it, are deterred from its adoption by the certainty that a comparatively small addition to the use of raw cotton, would immediately run up its price so high as again to place the article quite out of reach, and shut up the mills once more.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Nov.* 29.)

AT the beginning of this week a decided change was apparent in our market, and under an increased demand a rapid advance upon previous low sales took place; since Monday the inquiry has been more moderate, and the market has resumed a calm and even quiet appearance, and some portion of the advance has been lost. American cotton of the medium grades is still, however, fully ½d. per lb. higher than quoted last week, better kind being nominally unchanged. For Sea Islands the inquiry has been moderate, and prices remain much as before. In Egyptians the business done is to a fair extent, and prices are rather higher. Brazils advanced with other sorts early in the week, but have receded something since; prices now are nearly 1d. higher than last quoted. For Surats there has daily been a fair demand, and while participating in the improvement in the early part of the week, have, during the last few days, rather declined; quotations since Friday last are about ½d. higher. 1,670 American, 260 Egyptian, 680 Bahia, and 11,770 Surat are reported on speculation; and 150 American, 2,280 Surat, 50 Madras, and 20 Bengal for export. To-day the market opens quietly: the sales will probably not exceed 3,000 bales, one-third speculation and export. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 38,810 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.		d.	
100	Sea Islands	32	to	52	per lb.
—	Stained	—	to	—	„
2370	Bowed Georgia	11	to	23½	„
640	Mobile	11	to	23	„
1560	New Orleans	13	to	26	„
460	Pernam	18½	to	22¼	„
1710	Bahia	18	to	23	„
170	Maranham	20½	to	22½	„
2330	Egyptian	10	to	34	„
10	African	—	to	—	
10	Common West India	22	to	—	„
30	Peruvian	17½	to	—	„
210	Smyrna	10	to	16	„
28970	Surat	10	to	18	„
60	Madras	15¼	to	—	„
—	Madras, Western	—	to	—	„
180	Bengal	11	to	12	„

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 28, 1862.	Nov. 28, 1861.
American	23490	264050
Pernambuco	7840	8680
Bahia	12000	13460
Maranham	2940	1170
Egyptian	12770	12450
Common West India	2260	2390
Surat, &c.	202150	289030
Bengal	8380	—
Total...	271830	591230
		271830

[illegible] compared with last year. [illegible]

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO NOV. 28, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862......	1053770	984400	403052
1861......	2112110	1117930	575097

The imports during the week consist of 1,778 bales American, 174 from Brazil, 1,249 from Egypt, and 2,318 from Bengal; total, 5,419 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling	16½ to 20½	9 to 11
Fair to good fair	24 to —	12 to 12¼
Good to fine	— to —	12½ to 12¾
New Orleans—ord. to middling	17½ to 21½	9½ to 11½
Fair to good fair	26 to —	12½ to 12¾
Good	— to —	13 to 13½
Choice marks	— to —	13¾ to 14
Mobile—ordinary to middling	17 to 21	9½ to 11½
Fair to good fair	25 to —	12½ to 12¾
Good to fine	— to —	12½ to —
American inferior	15 to 16	8 to 9½

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, Dec.* 3.)

THERE has been a good deal of activity in the market to-day, and a better business done, at an advance of ¼d. per lb. upon Friday's prices.

The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

Sales. To-day	Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Imports. Yesterday.	Previously this week.
1000...	1200...	American ...... 20 to 24	495 ...	2457
300...	500...	Egyptian ...... 20 to 24	232 ...	166
60...	50...	Pernam, &c. ...... 21 to —	— ...	79
— ...	— ...	Carthagena ...... — to —	— ...	—
490...	— ...	Peruvian ...... 23 to —	— ...	2211
— ...	— ...	West India ...... — to —	— ...	—
50 ...	250...	Maranham ...... 21½ to —	— ...	—
— ...	— ...	African ...... — to —	— ...	—
6100...	8500...	Surat ...... 11½ to 16½	8487 ...	1920
8000	10500 8000		9214 6833	6833
	18500	Total since last Thursday	16047	

Total speculation and export this week, 8,000 bales.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 25	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Suez 13 and Aden 18 Dec.
	Berenice (s)	Searle	Vingorla 23 Dec.
26	Phlox (s)	Paddicombe ..	Surat 25 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 26	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, &c.
	James Livesey	Broad	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Berenice*, from Vingorla.—Assistant Surgeon Davies.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and 161 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per C. and B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—Mr. and Mrs. Giles; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Miklejohn; Mr. C. Phillips; Mr. Dodds; Captain Hughe Hayley; Messrs. Walton, Hope, and Bayley; and 39 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Protector*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Singapore.

Futtay Moobarack.—471 packages Dammer, 183 cases Copper, 67 bales Cotton, 6,853 bags Sugar, 4 cases Nutmegs, 379 bags Long Pepper, 215 packages Merchandise, 151 bags Bettlenuts, 299 pieces Timber, 6 bales Longcloth, 562 bags Sago, 32 tubs Sugar Candy, 3,510 pieces Planks and 925 pieces Raiters.

From Singapore.

Regina.—1,570 bags Old Brass, 25 cases Glass Picture Frames, 2,027 packages Chinaware 278 boxes Preserves, 4,039 bags Sugar, 140 packages Old Copper, 1,270 packages Tea 500 cases Cassia 8,311 Tubs Sugar Candy, 35 cases Cigars, 188 bales Piece Goods, 13 bags Earthenware, 22 bales Shirtings, 145 bales Merchandise, 575 cases Crockeryware, 50 cases Silk, 124 cases Camphor, 16 cases Paper, 36 boxes Glass Bangles, 5 boxes Oiled Umbrella, 41 bundles Mats, 49 bales Twist, 70 bags Sago, and 1 case Whiskey.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 316 bales Coiryarn, 711 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

City of Carlisle.—1,096 pieces E. Teeth, 105 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Vusunjee Dewchund.

Daniel Rankin.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3,500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 700 bales Cotton, 2,275 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 938 frazels Wet Dates, 1,088 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Windsor Castle.—270 bags Rapeseed, 405 cwt. Feroandise; 12 cases Sunk Shells 4,100 Nos., Pursotum Pragjee.

For Liverpool.

Flying Venus.—88 bales Cotton, 308 cwt., Juggeevun Hemjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee and Co.

Indian Queen.—800 bundles Coiryarn, 75 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Knight Errant.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee and Co.

Talavera.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 4 cases Beer, 14 dozens, 1 case English Furnitures, Compound and Co.; [illegible] 1,040 cwt., Bell and Co.

Helen Douglas.—66 bales Wool, 198 cwt. J. S. Moore & Co.

Kildare.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Coeverjee Jeatha; 291 bags Sursee Seed, 391½ cwt., Heerjee Jetsy.

Annot Lyle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Doongersy Khatery; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Dajee Dadabhoy.

Ellen Bates.—25 cases Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Sewjee Sonzpell; 300 bags Rapeseed, 450 cwt. S. Pinto and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Farbutt Jetsy.

Indian Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Ramjee; 250 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Mallee Sewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Jalawar.—102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gocuidass Madhowjee and Co.

Clyde.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., 150 bags Khorasanee seed, 225 cwt., Pairaz Khimjee.

Lord Brougham.—10 bundles Sundries, W. Nicol and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 660 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sawjee Hemraz and Co.; 52 bales Cotton 182 cwt., Ragoonath Ramdass; 80 bales Cotton, 380 cwt., Toolsy Nursy.

Sea Horse.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Poonsy Vellji; 25 bales Cotton, 75 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 47 bales Wool, 155 cwt., 2 qrs. 21 lb., Jacob Savoo and Co.; 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Moorarjee Cursondass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ruttonsey Velji.

Charger.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Culliansee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebji and Co.; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Cooverji Mowji.

Admiral Lyons.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Jairam Visram; 62 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Sillery.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Mangesh Pandoorung; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt, Bhimjee Canjee; 50 bales Cotton, 165 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette*.—1 box, Champaigne 1 dozen, Wm. Turner; 4 bundles Silk, 241 lb. Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany; 21 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore*.—1 box Ghee and 1 box Pickles, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Meer Sassoon Moosey; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Bomonjee Nesserwanjee; 2 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs., each, R. Ballchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs., each, Ramjee Ramgos; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 115 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khalukdena and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co; 4 bundle Printed Papers, 4 lbs., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.; 5 cases Sundries, Fazulbhoy Cassam; 3 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs., each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box Country Handkerchiefs, 18 Nos., Byramjee Hirjee; 2 chests Ghee, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Framjee Cowasjee; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungrana and Co.; 2 cases Sundries, Hajee Suliamon Fazul; 10 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., each, Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Khan Momud Habibbhoy; 14 chests M. Opium, 140, lbs. each, Sewnath Ramnath; 17 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., each, Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Steamer *Ganges*.—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneeram Sewnaron; 32½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazun; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abraham; 69 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim; 28½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabboy Nensy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Ganges*.—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 10 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edujiee.

Steamer *Indore*.—25 chests M. Opium 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 50 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Indore*.—1 box Sundries, Chundabhoy Allybhoy; 3 cases Printed Books, 600 Nos. Jafferbhoy Noordin.

For Sydney.

Steamer *Ganges*.—1 parcel Note Papers, Wm. Turner.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Ganges*.—1 box Gold, David Sassoon; 1 box E. Saffron, 52 lbs., 1 box Cornelions, 52,000, 4 bags Galls, 7 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M's INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle)...	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Searle ...	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
205	Cursetjee (flat)	River Indus.
1032	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle).	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works' Department
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
[illegible]	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	[illegible]	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
840 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co. (c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. Oct. 28)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers, (c. l. Nov. 21)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
786 Coromandel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.
577 Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1694 Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 5)
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. Dec. 23)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.—W. & A. Graham & Co.
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co. (c. l. Dec. 17.)
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10.)
1312 Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8)
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
700 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 10)
1104 Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.
1082 Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.
1272 Protector, Clarke—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Dec. 26)
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR CHINA.

1200 Ganges (s), C. Wilkinson—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1000 Indore (s), Browne—C. M. S. N. & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)

FOR CALCUTTA.

760 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR MOULMAIN.

562 Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

138 Shapoorji Heerji, Batta—C. Eduljee. (c. l. Dec. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.

591 General Havelock, Spowart—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1060 Iskendershaw, Page.
437 Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Dec. 23)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo. (c.l. Dec. 22)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

NOT FIXED.

630 Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
612 Alexandre Baring, Ballamine—Haj. Md. Sedick.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Barade de Lazaroon (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Callandass Nusserwanjee.
731 Brandon, Silly—Cama & Co.
500 Bombay Merchant, Ellerington—Hirjee Auret.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
710 Countess Elgin, W. Stretton.
961 Coringa, (s) Beyts—C. & B. S. N. Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
624 Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamoon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
300 Judol Bary, Nacoda.
102 La Japan (s), M. Lapertire.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1075 Natolia, C. Batth—Ewart, Latham & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
204 Parv, Nacoda—Aboolraker Mapla.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
473 Pioneer (s), W. B. Mason.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler.
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
800 Regina, J. F. Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
620 Shakespear, Anderson.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
858 Shah Jehan, J. R. White—Hajee A. Noor Mahomed.
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1450 Behar, G. S. Brooks.
1300 Columbian, J. Skottowe.
16[illegible]0 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Jeddo, (s) G. P. Browne.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
1171 Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.
393 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
461 Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

525 P. I. G. Burchard, Bradhering—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

433 Balnaguith, Robertson. Nov. 12
761 Chimera, Moot. Aug. 7
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
396 Kent, Birch.
735 Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co. July 2
882 Punjaub.
7[illegible] Ramillies, Denery.
[illegible] Sept. 27
[illegible] Aug. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL.

963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson.
982 Eliza Benecke, Tomlinson
756 Poictiers, Cosens. Sept. 27

FROM NEWCASTLE.

449 Lowick.

FROM CARDIFF.

376 Admiral Protet, Daniel.

FROM LEITH.

1155 Frenchman, Galloway. Sept. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

597 Harvest Home, Dickey.
630 Helias, Wickland.
1163 India, Guthrie. Sept. 29
427 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett. Oct. 13
623 Mauritius.
427 Rebecca Shepherd, Somes. Sept. 24
1170 Scotland, Campbell. Nov. 8
531 Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

656 Charlotte Jane, March Aug. 27

FROM MAULMAIN.

592 Princess Royal, Gakin.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Barnes, Captain J., attached 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin from Khandalla.

Stockwell, Lieut. C. M., 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, from England.

Havley, Captain H., Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

Robinson, Brevet Major J., 44th Regt., to rejoin, from England.

James, Lieut. E. M. V., 10th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from England.

Davies, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Establishment, on duty, from Vingorla.

Hutchinson, Captain D., 2nd B. E. Regt., on duty, from England.

Farrington, Captain B., 1st B. 4th Regt., exchange, from England.

Rorke, Lieut.-Colonel R., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from England.

James, Captain, 6th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from England.

Crispin, Lieut. G. B., 5th Punjaub Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.

Bushe, Lieut.-Colonel, 7th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.

Scovell, Captain, 79th Highlanders, to join, from England.

Scott, Captain A. N., Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Davison, Major, Inspector of Muskets, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Elliot, Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

Hayley, Captain H., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Lahore

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 26th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1862.

No. 678.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dated 14th November 1862.—By Lieutenant Colonel Gell, appointing Lieutenant Newport, 10th Regt. N. I., to act as Superintendent of Bazars at Kolapore, vice Lieutenant Reid.

Dated 1st December 1862.—By Captain Burd, appointing Lieutenant Blowers, 10th Regt. N. I., to act as Superintendent of Bazars at Kolapore, vice Lieutenant Newport.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1862.

No. 679.—The privilege leave with permission to proceed to England, granted to Major T. T. Haggard by G. O. No. 624, dated 17th November, is to have effect from the date of the departure of the first steamer for Suez in January 1863.

No. 680.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted as Probationers to the Bombay Staff Corps," subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieutenant Frederick Prescott Forteath, 12th Regt. N. I. Adjutant 12th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Alexander Wood, General List, paid doing duty Officer 29th or 2nd Beloock Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1862.

No. 681.—Cornet C. Owen, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, attached to the Poona Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for eighteen months on medical certificate.

No. 682.—The furlough to Europe granted in G. O., dated 11th instant, No. 665, to Captain A. U. H. Finch, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur, is to have effect from the date of his departure.

No. 683.—The undernamed Out-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, having been permitted to reside, and draw his stipend in this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private Robert McConnell, late of the 83rd Foot, one Shilling and a half-penny per diem, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.

No. 684.—Colonel S. Pott, of the Bengal Royal Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 685.—Staff Assistant Surgeon T. M. O'Brien is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's Forces serving in the Bombay Presidency from the 13th November last, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 686.—Major M. Green, C.B., Acting Political Agent the Court of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, is attached to the Brigade of Sind Horse, without prejudice to his Political duties.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1862.

No. 687.—Captain J. L. Sheppard, Staff Corps, and Station Staff Officer at Baroda, is appointed Superintendent of Bazars, at that Station.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd Dec. 1862.

Lieut. W. S. Peat, General List (Cavalry), is transferred as paid doing duty Officer from the Poona Horse to the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 24th Dec. 1862.

The under[illegible] passed [illegible] examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—(Staff Test.)

Captain G. B. Mellersh, Royal Bombay Artillery.

Captain H. S. Anderson, and Lieut. F. Paul, 23rd Regt. N. I.

Lieut. G. H. Reinecker, 28th Regt. N. I.

Bombardier John Dudley, No. 339 of the 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment as a Police Constable.

Major C. A. Moyle, Staff Corps, at present on general duty Ahmednuggur, is attached to the 10th N. I. and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:

General List.—Ensign S. Caster, attached to 16th Regt. N. I., from 1st to 31st December, Medical Establishment, Assistant Surgeon P. W. Cackell, from 18th December 1862 to 31st January 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Cadre 2nd European Regt. L. I. attached to 17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. G. B. Garrow, from 24th October to 9th December, to remain at Neemuch, on medical certificate.

13th Regt. N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) W. M. Leckie, from 23rd December 1862 to 27th February 1863, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. R. Goode, from 2nd to 31st December, in extension to remain at Gogo, on medical certificate.

28th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. A. Cunningham, late 30th Regt. N. I. attached to 11th Regt. N. I., Lieut. J. M. Boyd, from 12th December 1862 to 20th January 1863, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Hindoostanee.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1862.

No. 176.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Chitty, Commanding the *Berenice*, to the Command of the *Victoria*, from the 19th November 1862, vice Lieutenant Searle transferred to the *Berenice*.

Lieutenant Searle, Commanding the *Victoria* to the Command of the *Berenice*, from the 19th November 1862, vice Lieutenant Chitty transferred to the *Victoria*.

By Lieutenant E. Giles, I.N., Port Officer, late Commanding Indus Flotilla.

Mr. W. Crockwell, Sub-Conductor, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Coringa*, from 8th to 10th November 1862.

Calcutta Squadron Orders.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Lee, of the Madras Army, to the Medical charge of the *Coromandel*, from the 23rd February 1860, vice Assistant Surgeon Beach, relieved.

By Lieutenant E. Brazier, I.N., late Commanding H. M.'s S. "Prince Arthur."

Lieutenant E. Brazier to reside on shore at Moulmein, for the benefit of his health, from the 9th to the 14th Oct., 1862.

Lieutenant E. Brazier to reside on shore at Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, from the 25th October to the 8th November 1862.

The Officers, Seamen, and Servants below named, proceeding from Moulmein to Calcutta, were accommodated on board the Steamer *Baltic* from the 14th to the 24th October 1862:—

Lieutenant E. Brazier, Messrs. R. S. Armstrong, Mate, A. S. Pendlebury, Clerk in Charge, A. White, 3rd Class Engineer, R. Purver, 2nd Class Boatswain, R. Armstrong, Quartermaster and Seamen Gunner, Messrs. F. Baillie, Quartermaster, J. Johnson, Carpenter's Mate, J. Weir, Quartermaster, C. Wallace, Quartermaster, and 2 Native Servants.

By Mr. R. S. Armstrong, Mate, I.N., in Charge of the Party.

The undermentioned Officers and Seamen, late of the *Prince Arthur*, to reside on shore at Calcutta from the date specified opposite their names, while awaiting passage to Bombay, there being no Indian Navy vessel at Calcutta:—

Messrs. R. S. Armstrong, Mate, A. S. Pendlebury, Clerk in Charge, R. Purver, 2nd Class Boatswain, and A. White, 2nd Class Engineer, from the 25th October 1862.

Mr. W. H. Oldham, Mate, and Mr. D. B. King Mate, from the 5th November 1862.

Messrs. A. Armstrong, Quartermaster and Seamen Gunner, F. Ballie, Quartermaster, J. Johnson, Carpenter's Mate, J. Weir, Quartermaster, and C. Wallace, Quartermaster, from the 25th October 1862.

Aden Squadron Order.

Lieutenant Trollope, Commanding the *Constance*, was permitted to engage, from the 15th May 1862, the services of an Interpreter and Pilot for Massowah, Tagoura, and the lower part of the Red Sea, during his cruize in that vessel.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1862.

No. 177.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Lieut. Child, Supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to the charge of the *Zenobia* from 8th November 1862.

Lieutenant Fendall, Commanding the *Hugh Rose*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel, in addition, from the 22nd October 1862, there being no other Officer available.

Acting Lieutenant Bonham, of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 22nd to 28th October 1862, vice Lieutenant Fendall, transferred to the *Hugh Rose*.

Acting Lieutenant Burn, of the *Ajdaha*, to the temporary charge of the *Goolanar*, from the 11th November 1862.

Mr. William Crockwell to be Sub-Conductor in the Store-keeper's Department, from the 11th November 1862, to fill an existing vacancy.

At the requisition of the Political Agent at Muscat, Mr. S. Hornby, Midshipman, proceeding on medical certificate to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Tilly*, from 29th October to 5th November 1862.

H. M.'s. Indus Flotilla Order.

The undermentioned Officers proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Governor Higginson* from 24th to 27th October 1862:—

Commander Balfour, Lieutenant Child, Lieutenant Brooman, Mr. McLaurin, Acting Master, and R. Willing, Purser's Steward.

Mr. Tickell, Acting Master of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the [illegible] from [illegible] October 1862, both days inclusive.

CIVIL.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, Dec.* 25.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize Aga Mahomed Bakir Khan as Agent in Bombay for His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, has been appointed to act as Second in Command of that Corps.

Lieut. A. M. Phillips, of the Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps.

Capt. W. Bannerman assumed charge of the office of Commandant of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, on the 15th instant.

Capt. H. F. Disbrowe acted as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf from the 23rd March last to the date on which the Officer appointed to act for Captain Jones assumed charge of his duties.

Major J. T. Barr has been appointed to act as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta during Major Buckle's absence on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Under Section 23 of Act XXV. of 1861, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers of a Magistrate with the view to their exercising such powers under the following special laws, within the Zillahs of Poona, Sholapore, and Ahmedabad respectively. Act XXXI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and Act XVI. of 1861 (An Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages):—

Captain G. C. Evezard, Superintendent of Bazars, Poona.

Captain F. S. Hewett, Superintendent of Bazars, Sholapore.

Brevet Major T. C. Alban, Superintendent of Bazars, Ahmedabad.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Zillah of Tanna, and with authority to hear Appeals from decisions of Subordinate Magistrates within the Talooks of Rajpoor, Ryghur, Sanksee, Alibaugh, and Oondeiee.

Mr. T. Kyte, Acting Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Mr. Bhaskur Damodhur Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Mr. Venayek Dewakur, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Mr. Spencer Compton having returned on the 15th instant, from the leave of absence to England, granted to him by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court on the 25th of March last and extended on the 28th of June last, resumed charge of his duties as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court on the 22nd instant.

Mr. J. W. Orr resumed charge of his office of Clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors on the 22nd instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. F. Birdwood, Staff Corps, late of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., is appointed on Special duty in Khandesh, in succession to Captain Pym.

Mr. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, to be Collector and Magistrate of North Canara.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, to be Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. T. Boys and the Reverend William Carr, Assistant Chaplains on the Bombay Establishment, returned to their duty from furlough to England, on the 15th instant, with the permission of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

The Venerable Archdeacon Boys will resume his appointment as Chaplain at Kirkee.

The Reverend W. Carr resumes his appointment as Chaplain of the Harbour, from the date of arrival.

The Reverend F. J. Spring now acting at Kirkee, will return to his appointment as Garrison Chaplain.

The Reverend W. Maule, now acting as Garrison Chaplain, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Colaba, during the absence of the Rev. C. T. Wilson.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following Statement, showing the Gross and Net Collections on account of Income Tax and Stamp Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, Indore, and Nimar, during the month of November 1862, is published for general information:—

	Rs.
Income Tax	1,77,100
Deduct Refund	2,006
Net Amount	1,75,094
	Rs.
Stamp	2,74,538
Deduct Refund	2,752
Net Amount	2,71,786

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1862.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have made the following appointments:—

Khan Saheb Dinsha Pestonji to be Acting Sudder Ameen in the Ahmedabad District.

Azum Rugoonath Gunesh Kharkur to be Moonsiff, and Azum Ramchunder Bulal Bhugvut to be Acting Moonsiff, in the District of the Konkun.

By the Court,
ROBERT HILL PINHEY, Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, Bombay, 18th December 1862.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Lieutenant H. C. Carey, I.N., Assistant Master Attendant at Kurrachee, joined his appointment on the 9th instant.

Mr. J. G. Moore, Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind, joined his appointment on the 9th instant.

S. MANSFIELD, Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Hyderabad, 13th December 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SAILORS' HOME; COMMODORE FRUSHARD.

SIR,—I hope you will allow me a small space in your valuable journal to bring to the notice of the public, an act that has been received by upwards of sixty men with every demonstration of gratitude.

I am an inmate of the Sailors' Home, and to-day about noon the whole of the boarders were called down to partake of the bounty of the much esteemed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Commodore Frushard. The tables were well-supplied with sweetmeats, and a tumbler of punch to each man. The worthy and much-respected manager in a short but pithy speech addressed the company informing them that although the committe of the Home had voted a dinner to the inmates, Commodore Frushard had come forward and *stood* the dinner and refreshments. It was his wish and hope that whilst we cracked our nuts and jokes no disturbance would take place to necessitate the expulsion of any of the members from the house. Three cheers, such as Jack can give, were given for the Commodore, and three for the master, to which a suitable reply was made by him. Mr. Customs then rose, and in the name of all the men requested Mr. Avron, to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief, the grateful thanks of the inmates of the Home for his kindness and generosity in thinking of them at such a season.

The dinner that followed consisting of all that was good and solid in the way of meat and real plum-pudding was enjoyed by all, to which was added a bottle of prime Bass' Ale per man. Every one was happy and enjoyed the dinner provided, wishing the Commodore every prosperity. So ended our comfortable dinner. I only hope every Englishmen had such a one provided for him throughout the world.—I remain Sir, yours faithfully,

THUMBS.

Bombay, 25th December.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At Meerut, on the 16th December, by the Rev. M. R. Bureg, Wilmot Lane, Esq., C. S., to Martha, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Osborn, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

On the 25th December, at the residence of Captain Chitty, Malabar Hill, Sarah, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Jerrom, and for many years a devoted, humble servant of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE" will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 27th December, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weighing under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
„ ½ „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ ¾ „	„ 0 14 0	...
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "GANGES" will be closed TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 28th December, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th December. Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Inland Postage.

MAIL FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per Steamer "INDORE," will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR.—DEC. 1862.—JAN. 1863.

First Quarter......	Sunday	28d.	4h. 35-4m. A.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	5d.	8h. 23-4m. A.M.
Last Quarter	Monday	13d.	4h. 57-4m. A.M.
New Moon......	Monday	19d.	8h. 52-8m. P.M.
First Quarter......	Monday.	26d.	9h. 44-7m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Date 24th Dec. Time—[illegible]
Sat.	27	[Christmas.	6 32	5 29	2 47	3 11	
Sun.	28	1st Sunday after Innocents' Day.	6 33	5 30	3 31	3 57	
Mon.	29		6 33	5 30	4 19	4 44	
Tues.	3	Silvester Day.	6 34	5 31	5 12	5 54	
Wed.	31		6 3	5 32	6 18	6 52	
Thur.	1	Circumcision.	6 35	5 33	8 44	9 10	
Fri.	2	Daybreak at 5h.15m.	6 35	5 33	9 12	9 40	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 27th.—Riots in Kingston, Jamaica, 1841.

Sunday 28th.—Thomas A'Becket suffered martyrdom in Benedict's Church, Canterbury, 1170.

Monday 29th.—

Tuesday 30th.—Capture of Ghent, 1708.—Chevalier de St. George died, 1765.—Treaty with Scindia, 1803.

Wednesday 31st.—First Charter granted to the East India Company, 1600.

JANUARY 1863.

Thursday 1st.—Ireland united to England, 1801.—Battle of Korigaum, 1818.—The Punjaub erected into a separate Presidency, 1859.

Friday 2nd.—Edmund Burke born, 1730.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR requests the honor of the company of all officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Naval Services, at a Ball, at Government House on WEDNESDAY the 21st January next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

By order,
EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Parell, 19th Dec. 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Dec 19	KURRACHEE	Dec 13
AGRA	Dec 20	LAHORE	Dec 13
ALLAHABAD	Dec 20	LONDON	Dec 8
AUSTRALIA	Nov 26	MAURITIUS	Nov 12
ALEXANDRIA	Dec 10	MADRAS	Dec 20
BANGALORE	Dec 19	MALTA	Nov 28
COCHIN	Dec 13	MEERUT	Dec 19
CALCUTTA	Dec 17	OUDH	Dec 15
CAPE	Nov 20	PUNJAUB	Dec 12
CEYLON	Nov 29	PENANG	Dec 10
DELHI	Dec 21	RANGOON	Dec 1
FRANCE	Dec 5	SUEZ	Dec 13
HONGKONG	Dec 1	SINGAPORE	Dec 8

THE

Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

THE *Times of India* of Thursday, in its Civil Service department, continues to harp upon "the claims preferred by the English bar," in a way which amuses us; and at this festive season, to be sure, we don't see why we should not have a little fun. For the hundredth time we are told by C.S. that it is only "the failures at the bar" who get any offices in India. What is the aim or meaning of this so often repeated assertion in Bombay? The only two members of the bar that we can think of at the present moment, who hold offices worth mentioning under this government, are the Director of Public Instruction and the First Judge of the Small Cause Court. If these are "failures at the bar," which we are far from asserting, and think it quite unnecessary to deny, all we can say is, that they would make most splendid acquisitions to the Civil Service.

We are next told that it is very dishonest to fall back upon the incapacity of Carnacs and Corfields to prove the incapacity of other and junior members of the Civil Service. That certainly would be very dishonest. But we know of no one who has been guilty of the injustice. To be sure, when we were asked to conclude against "the trained lawyer humbug" in general, on account of the alleged incapacity of Mr. Crawford, in particular, we did say that if the bar was to be tabood for a quarter of a century because of that, the Civil Service should be extinguished for all time on account of Mr. Corfield's conduct. That, with great deference, we think, was a most legitimate retort, and the sequitur upon such premises was also most fair. The dishonesty, however, of judging of men in classes, or of denouncing the whole on account of the defects of individuals, is not ours. It is that of C.S. and as he has been so clever as to detect it when applied to himself and *his* class, let him not be guilty of it again with reference to others.

But we forget, it seems, that the Carnacs and Corfields are "men of an exploded system and a past generation," and that they have been succeeded by "*the class* who have *forced* their way into the public service, through the door way of a *fierce* competition with the best intellect of our country." Marry, Come up! Did no one ever get through an examination creditably at School or College but Haman Junior Esquire, C.S.? One sympathises with a clever lad who has got a prize in that way, and even tolerates him when he is somewhat bumptious about it while in his teens; but he must not brag about it all his days; or if he will make a fool of himself in that way, he must excuse us for laughing, rather than reasoning, him out of his folly. We confess to be so old-fashioned as to believe that there were brave men before Agamemnon; and before the days of our friend Haman, there were really some men in the Civil Service not quite so contemptible as the Corfields and Carnacs aforesaid. These were men for whom it seems "*the Bombay Gazette* was affecting an intense admiration the other way." We had forgot all about it, but if we did so, we shall stick to it. And truly we had, and we have, a most unaffected admiration not only of the historical ornaments of the Civil Service of the East India Company, but an honest admiration of, or at least respect for, minor lights, say our Freres, Mansfields, Kinloch Forbes's, Newtons, Lacon Andersons, and so forth, "men of an exploded system and a past generation," we now understand, who, we gather farther, must hide their diminished [illegible] in the presence of Sub-Secretary Haman [illegible] who in "a fierce competition" showed [illegible] better than "the best intellect of our co[illegible] yet with more than Roman devotion [illegible] country for his country's good, gave up the certainty of the Premiership, or of the Lord [illegible]cellorship or of becoming in his own p[illegible] whole Cabinet rolled into one, and was [illegible] to come down amongst us, poor heathen, as Robert Burns has it,

Afore our sight
For gifts and grace
A burnin' and a shinin' light
To a' this place.

And yet unless our memory is much [illegible] it was only the other day that our [illegible] friend, in a fit of humility, admitted [illegible] Bartle Frere *was* of "his own order." [illegible] be sure it was only to give His [illegible]lency a scolding for allowing those [illegible] dreary lawyers to occupy *half* the bench [illegible] Small Cause Court, which, by a "prec[illegible] "competitive" logic, not quite [illegible] to us, was proved to be "excluding" [illegible] Service from that bench altogether.

Our young friend is quite mad about [illegible] He calls it "the closest monopoly in [illegible]lish nation;" and yet makes matter [illegible] that it can be joined, as is nearly [illegible] any one; while we suppose [illegible] not contend that suitors are [illegible] retain any member of the ba[illegible] they will or no. Those who [illegible]fession like that a close monopoly [illegible] of thinking so different from [illegible] large that it is quite unnecessary [illegible] them, while there are some [illegible]

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that claims are made for the bar to this post, and that, and so forth. By whom and for whom? So far as we see our local bar is the least claimant body going. The public we believe have a notion,—perhaps absurd, but still they have it,—that lawyers generally must know more of law than other people, and therefore ought generally to be the dispensers of law; just as they think that surgeons generally ought to be allowed to cut off legs, when legs must be cut off, and that clergymen ought to be the persons to read prayers at all proper times and seasons, not but what every man is to be at liberty to doctor himself, if he fancies that, and also that he may do his own liturgy, if so inclined. If indeed Haman, Esquire, C.S. will prove that Mr. Blank of Lincolns Inn, in some responsible office, where he ought to know and to dispense law and justice, knows nothing about law, and fails to dispense justice, by all means let him come down upon the defaulter. We shall all come down upon him; and if he escapes being flayed alive, it will be a wonder and a pity. But let our young friend in the meantime calm his perturbed spirit. There will be lots of room for him to distinguish himself in the world, and to get an honest living, as he deserves, after all the Bar is provided for; some of them, well, as they deserve, others not so well, as they deserve, and others very badly, all no doubt according to their merits. Like great musical geniuses in their youth, whom one has known in after years to turn out very common fiddlers, it may be that he, when his heart, no longer hot and restless, has become subdued and slow, may find a field of usefulness in making fair copies of [illegible] minutes, and seeing to the due despatch by post of Government orders from Secretariat to the Mofussil. He will not be forsaken on that account, nor his seed to beg their bread. In particular, we undertake on behalf of the bar, notwithstanding all his ridiculous impertinence addressed to them, that they will still recognise him as a man and a brother.

"After compliments,"—what more need be said?

The Governor-General notifies in an official order that Her Highness the Secunder Begum of Bhopal, K. S. I., has abolished all transit duties on Cotton throughout the Bhopal State.

We give a prominent place to the following complimentary order by Sir Hugh Rose on the retirement of Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., from the public service.

Head Quarters, Camp Morar, Gwalior, 1st December 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has great pleasure in recording in this General Order his high sense of the valuable services performed by Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who, now at the termination of his period of service, vacates his command of the Peshawur Division.

This distinguished General Officer's service is of more than half a century, a great part of which, some forty years, has been passed in India.

His Excellency, and the Army under his command, can never forget the excellent service which Sir S. Cotton performed during the eventful period of the mutinies.

There can be no doubt that the calm decision with which Sir Sydney Cotton met disaffection, and controlled disorder within his command, and his appreciation of the state of affairs at that period, enabled, in a great measure, the Punjaub Government to furnish the reinforcements which marched to Delhi, and contributed so essentially to the fall of that most important stronghold.

The best wishes of Sir Hugh Rose for his welfare, attend Sir Sydney Cotton on his return to England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26th NOV. AND 3rd DECEMBER

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain Brown, with the mails from England of the 26th ultimo and 3rd instant, arrived in the harbour on the morning of the 25th instant, about eleven o'clock. She left Suez on the [illegible] instant, and Aden on the 19th.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. Scott, infant and European female servant; Mrs. Eden and European female servant; Dr. Burr; Miss Impey; Captain Hutcheson; Mrs. Bannerman and infant; Mr. W. H. Kent; Lieut. C. H. Luard; Mrs. Diver, two infants and a native servant; Captain Hayley; Mrs. Col. Petrie; Mr. Gerrard's native female servant; Mr. Houliston; Mr. A. Heap; Mr. J. Dougall; Mr. J. Langley; Mr. J. Sutherland; Lieut. and Mrs. Daveney; Mr. J. Soden, Purser P. and O. Company; Mrs. Carter and infant; Mr. J. G. Gribble, Commander P and O. Company; Mrs. and Miss Collett and child; Mr. F. H. Parsons, Surgeon P. and O. Company; Lieut. E. M. James; Mr. C. Eastley, Chief Officer P. and O. Company; Mr. J. Evans; Mr. Davidson's Ayah; Lieut. La Touche's Ayah; Mr. J. Marriot; Mr. W. H. Sharples; Mr. Skinner's two natives female servants; Colonel Lacey's European female servant; Mrs. Easthope's child; Mrs. Campbell's two servants; Mr. John Blow; Mr. F. Ford and wife; Mr. C. Martin; Mr. H. Lewis; Mr. T. Wilan; Mr. James Harrayson; Mr. John Walton; Mr. Bailey; Mr. Robert Hope; Mrs. Meade's native servant.

From Marseilles.—Mrs. Ashburner; Lieut. Col. Rocke; Mr. Bevis; Mr. Howard Ashton; Mr. Grant; Mr. Brien; Col. Bush; Lieut. J. B. Crispin; Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell; Captain and Mrs. James; Mr. D. Davidson; Mr. A. Johnston; Mrs. Claridge, two infants and ayah; Mrs. Keay; Major Robinson; Mr. P. Pestonjee and two native servants; Mr. Leigfield; Mr. Bassano and European servant; Mr. Khyner; Mr. Lawrence; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. J. McEvoy; Mr. H. Moore.

From Suez—Captain Scovell; Mr. J. Maxi[illegible] Mr. Farrington; Mr. Hume and Lady; [illegible] Eutichidi; R. S. Clarke and E. Curtis, [illegible] P. and O. Company.

From Aden—One Public Follower, and three [illegible] P. and O. Company.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Nov. 26.*)

The election of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece appears to be considered certain. But it is extremely doubtful whether the English Government would agree to the nomination.

General M'Clellan has been dismissed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and has retired from active service. He is replaced by General Burnside. The circumstance has excited great commotion. The Democrats have resolved to put M'Clellan in nomination for the next Presidency. The Democratic candidates have obtained further successes in the recent elections.

A ministerial crisis is believed to be inevitable at Washington. Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase are spoken of as likely to retire.

It has been reported that Burnside has been defeated in an engagement, but the report is discredited.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies opened on the 18th November. All the diplomatic correspondence relating to Rome was laid upon the table. The Opposition demanded a full explanation from ministers, and declared that they do not possess the confidence of the country. The debate had continued for several days without any definite result. It was expected that a new ministry would be constructed upon a Parliamentary basis.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has had an interview with Lord Palmerston in refernce to the present administration of Indian affairs.

The bullet has been extracted with ease from Garibaldi's foot. He is much improved in health.

There are rumours of the existence of differences between the English and French Governments on the subject of Greece. But there is no ground for attaching any importance to them.

The proceedings of the Confederate vessel, Alabama, have produced much excitement in New York, and Mr. Seward has remonstrated through the American ambassador in London against such vessels being sent out from England.

The Danish Government has published its reply to Earl Russell's note on the Schleswig-Holstein question, stating its reasons for adherence to its original policy.

The reports respecting the health of the Sultan have been officially denied by the Ottoman embassy. A number of persons have been arrested in Constantinople for spreading these reports.

The Duke de Grammont-Caderousse, and four other persons, have been tried and acquitted in reference to the duel in which Mr. Dillon was killed.

In answer to some recent addresses, the King of Prussia declares his resolution to persevere in the course of military organisation rejected by the Chamber, whom, he says, he will not permit to obstruct him in upholding the constitution.

The Elector of Hesse has indefinitely adjourned the Diet. The Prussian government has demanded of the Elector an explanation of this step and the fulfilment of his former engagements.

Uhland, the great German poet died recently at the age of seventy-six.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held within the past week, on three consecutive days.

An effort is making by the vestry of Paddington to unite the parishes of London in a common movement to insure greater security for life and property in the streets.

The cost of the embankment of the south side of the Thames, which has been approved of by the Board of Works, is estimated at upwards of half a million.

Mr. Pender, the Liberal candidate for Totnes, will be opposed by Mr. John Dent, of London and Hong Kong, Conservative.

It is expected that the marriage of the Prince of Wales will take place in April next.

The Duke of Newcastle has addressed a letter to Mr. Chisholm Anstey, in which he states that principal charges brought against Mr. Caldwell have been established, and expresses his approval of Mr. Chisholm Anstey's conduct in urging those charges.

An action has been brought by Mr. Serjeant Glover, proprietor of the late '*Morning Chronicle*,' against Count Persigny and Mr. Billault, for £14,000, for services rendered in that journal to the defendants.

Major-General Joseph Clarke has been appointed to the coloneley of the 76th Regiment, and Major-General Slade to that of the [illegible].

(*From the Home News, Dec. 3.*)

The army of the Potomac under General Burnside has evacuated Warrenton. Burnside has resolved to change his base of operations to Fredericksburg, which he has summoned to surrender. A battle was expected at this place. The main body of the Confederates are stationed between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The Confederates are said to have suffered a defeat in an unimportant engagement at Moorfields in Virginia. A Federal expedition from New Orleans has penetrated into Louisiana. The Federals are reported to have the whole coast of Texas under their command, and to be preparing to advance upon Vicksburg. M'Clellan has gone to New York, where he has had an enthusiastic reception. A large purchase of Confederate Bonds is said to have been made at Richmond by European capitalists.

It is rumoured at New York that President Davis has offered to sell 1,000,000 bales of cotton to buyers to arrange with the Federal government for its exemption from seizure on the seas.

The demonstrations making in Greece in favour of Prince Alfred have become more general and enthusiastic. In some places the people have gone so far as to proclaim him King. Russia is understood to oppose the election of Prince Alfred. Public opinion in England is also averse to it. The Provisional Government has declined all intention of offending Turkey or the Protectorate of the Ionian Isles.

The Rattazzi ministry has resigned. Great difficulties are experienced in the formation of a new Cabinet.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Edward de Lautour, Esq., Bengal Civil Service—Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Hughes, Retired List, Bengal Army—W. Crozier, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.

Miscellaneous: Admiral Sir Charles Sullivan—Mr. James Sheridan Knowles—Mr. Deedes, M.P.

A great county meeting was held at Manchester on the 2nd December in reference to the distress in the cotton districts. The subscriptions announced at the meeting amounted to £130,000.

At the Central Criminal Court 27 persons were indicted, and 24 have been convicted for violent assaults in the streets of London. The sentences varied from penal servitude for four years to penal servitude for life. Several fresh cases of garotting have occured.

All the persons implicated in the great Bank forgery cases have been committed for trial.

The Mexicans are making great preparations to defend Puebla and the road to the capital.

Alarming rumours respecting the state of the French forces in Mexico have been current in Paris. They are contradicted by the 'Moniteur.'

The Spanish Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 1st December.

A grand fete day is to be held at Paris on the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince Eugene. Rumours are still current of plots against the Emperor.

Immense damage to shipping has recently been caused by a violent hurricane in the Gulf of Lyons.

The court of inquiry upon the officers of the Grenadier Guards implicated in the late turf scandals have sent in their report to the Horse Guards.

An action brought against Major Thorpe, of the Indian army, for seduction, has been tried in the Court of Exchequer. The jury could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

The Hon. and Rev. W. J. [illegible] Wells, has been appointed to the deanery of Exeter.

Mr. Stirling, M.P., has been elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's.

The Princess Alexandra has returned to Copenhagen. She was met at Lille by the Prince of Wales on his way to England from Rome.

The sentence of death passed upon Gardner, the chimney-sweeper, convicted of the murder of his wife, has been commuted to transportation for life.

Meetings of the East India Irrigation and Canal, Indian Tramway, Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, Madras Irrigation and Canal, and Peninsular and Oriental Companies have been held during the past week.

The fight for the championship between Mace and King took place on the 26th November. King was the victor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d.; 30 days', 2s. 0⅜d.—Bombay, 2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 1d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112¼.

Indian Five per Cents., 107¼ ex div.

Consols for Money, 92¼ to 92⅜ ex div.; Ditto, Account, Jan. 8, 92¼ to 92⅜ ex div.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent. Money Market quiet, but rates steady.

The Stock Markets are rather depressed.

Produce Markets quiet. Tea remains generally dull. Silk very firm at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. for No. 3 Tsatlee. Indigo remains flat. Sugar has rallied 6d. per cwt. Rice quiet. Saltpetre sells slowly at the late decline. Jute not so active. Cutch nominal. Shellac dull of sale.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. 6d. to 86s.; good middling, 86s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market 6d. to 1s. lower for native, but plantation firm.

Linseed sells at 63s. to 65s. for Calcutta, and at 71s. to 72s. for Bombay. Rapeseed is quoted at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market firm.

Cocoanut Oil quoted at £53 10s. for Ceylon, and at £57 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 26½d. per lb.; fair Broach, 16d. to 16¼d.; fair Dhollera, 15d. to 15¼d. per lb.. Market opens animated.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40 inch, 7lbs. 14s. to 14s. 6d. per piece; 8¼lbs. 16s. to 17s. Madapollams, 32inch, 3lbs. 6s.; Mule Twist No. 40 good seconds, 28d. per lb. Market firmer as to price with business in Yarns, but little doing in Goods.

We have this morning intelligence from New York to the 22nd November. Very important movements were being made by the contending armies in Virginia. The Federals had occupied the north side of the Rappahannock, and the Confederates were on the south side, and occupied the very positions the Federals had evacuated. The Confederates still held Fredericksburg, and General Longstreet was encamped before it, and a battle for possession of the city was expected shortly. The municipality of the city had refused to surrender it at the summons of General Sumner. The Confederates were also planting batteries along the south side of the Rappahannock to prevent the Federals from crossing. The Confederates were making movements in the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, whilst the movements of General Stonewall Jackson remained as mysterious as ever. The *New York Herald* expresses fears lest, while efforts were being made to capture Richmond, Washington should be taken by the enemy. An encounter is reported between the F[illegible] Confederate gunboats in Louisiana, in [illegible] parties suffered considerably. The S[illegible]s had repulsed an attack on St. Mary's [illegible] by the Federals. Two of General M'Clellan's staff officers, who had lately been arrested, had been released; the general himself had gone to New York, and was enthusiastically received. It is said that upwards of 100,000 Federal soldiers are on the sick list. The Southern journals estimate the Confederate loss by disease and battles within the last 10 months at 75,000 men. Gold was at 30½ premium.

The *New York Times* of November 21st says:—"The time will come when America will enforce reparation from England for the Alabama's depredations. The most effective cure for sectional heartburnings will be a foreign war for a year or two. England has done all she can to break down America in her day of agony, and America will hate England for it till the last American now living goes to his grave."

Turin telegrams are by no means decisive as to the formation of the new Italian Cabinet. Signor Cassinis, formerly Minister of Justice, is said to have accepted the task of constructing the new administration. Signor Rattazzi has formally announced his resignation to the Chamber.

A Stockholm journal, the *Aftonbladet*, says that the crown of Greece has just been offered, through the medium of the English government, to Prince Oskar of Sweden.

The paramount topic in political circles is the election of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece; and every day confirms the anticipations we ventured to express of the issue. It is not surprising, although altogether unexpected, that Greece should call an English prince to the throne. But princes, like spirits, do not always come when they are called; and we apprehend that there can no longer be any doubt that this will be the case in the present instance. Prince Alfred will not be King of Greece. His royal highness will thank the Greeks as he is bound to do, for the high power they intend for him, and he will decline to accept it on grounds in which their own interests are quite as much involved as the interests of England, or the peace of Europe. But before it reaches this stage of development, interchanges of opinion will have taken place between the three Courts of Paris, St. Petersburg, and London, and the determination which the English Government will by that time have definitively arrived at will be accompanied by a common agreement on other points between the three Powers. It is not to be supposed, should Prince Alfred be formally elected by the National Assembly, as he has already been by the people at large, that England will withdraw from the situation, without imposing similar moderation and reserve upon France and Russia. If she declines the throne, so, too, must the other Powers. It would not be consistent with what England owes to herself or to Greece, to allow, for example, the sceptre relinquished by Prince Alfred to be transferred to the grasp of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. If English influence is not too predominate in Greece, Russian influence must be excluded also. More strictly than ever must the principle of non-interference be observed, and the Protectorate of the Ionian Isles be maintained. The crisis demands great forbearance and mutual sacrifices; and above all things the independence of Greece and the integrity of the Ottoman empire must be preserved. We believe that the negotiations between the other Powers are proceeding satisfactorily towards this end; that Russia will not press the candidature of the Duke of Leuchtenberg; and that the vacant sovereignty will [illegible] either on the Archduke Maximilian or the Duke of Brabant.—*Home News, Dec. 3.*

COTTON MARKET.

The market this week opened with more activity both at this port and at Liverpool, and the improved tone has been since well maintained, establishing an advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. on the quotations given in our Commercial Report. To-day the market is telegraphed from Liverpool animated at ⅛d. per lb. advance on Friday's prices.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mate B. C. S. Clarke	Indian Navy.
Mate H. G. F. Colgrave	,,
Midshipman G. G. Lowder	,,
Col. G. Malcolm	Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut. J. A. Ramsay	5th N. I.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Assist.-Surgeon A. J. Kelsey	Bombay.
Assist.-Surgeon W. Fleming	,,

CASUALTIES IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICE.

Edward de Lautour, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Nov. 26.

Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Hughes, Retired List, Bengal Army, Nov. 29.

W. Crozier, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, Nov. 12.

Colonel C. G. Alves, Retired List, Madras Army, Nov. 21.

Lieutenant-General David Barr, Bombay Infantry, Nov. 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS	COMMANDERS	AT
Nov. 19	Royal Saxon	Brown	Liverpool.
25	Union	Skilling	Hull.
29	Alma	Brough	Liverpool.
	Joshua	Bartlett	Do.
30	Campbell	Meikle	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 20	Bolden Lawn	Robinson	London.
	Clifton Belle	Buster	Liverpool.
22	King of Italy	Marshall	London.
25	Black Eagle	Bassett	Liverpool.
26	South Carolina	Shapcott	Do.
27	Otagon	Masterton	London.
	Broughton Hall	Tate	Liverpool.
	Eliza Beneke	Glendinning	Do.
28	Crescent	English	Do.
	Ann Armstrong	Oliver	Sunderland.
29	Mary Sparks	Oldham	London.
	Castilian	Welburn	Do.
	Americana	Potts	Liverpool.
	Barilow	Hughes	Do.
Dec. 1	Rajah of Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Arabian, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Countess of Yarborough, Bombay to London, Sep. 27.

John Linn, Bombay to Liverpool, Oct. 12, Lat. 29 S. Long. 14 E.

Zemindar, for Bombay, Oct. 8.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Oct.	23	Received via Marseilles Nov 27, and Southampton Dec. 3.
MADRAS	,,	28	
BOMBAY	Nov.	1	
BURMAH	Oct.	1	
CHINA	,,	15	
CEYLON	,,	30	

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd December* 1862.

CHAOS is evidently coming again. France, Russia, and England, are at loggerheads about the throne of Greece. The Ratazzi Ministry has fallen, and found no successor, or only a succession of nobodies. General MacLellan has been dismissed, and General Burnside is marching on to a pitched battle with General Lee, while General Stonewall Jackson is suspected of turning his flank and marching into Washington. Another of those Mazzinian conspiracies, which always follow any halt in the French Emperor's Italian policy, is, it is openly declared, watching a good opportunity to attempt his assassination, and the *Times* forewarns the French press not to blame England, if it should prove to have been hatched on our soil. We cannot keep clear of the tender embraces of our own quarters. How should we be able to prevent the Italian denizens of Leicester square from spending their leisure in practising with air-guns, or casting portable bombs?

The election of Prince Alfred, first of all regarded as the rather lame *canard* of some Greek journalist at his wits end for a topic, soon proved to be the settled purpose, and present *grande idee*, of the whole Greek nation. Why the Greeks should have made such a choice was not even immediately apparent. They had been too long suspected of Russian sympathies and complicities, and had got too bad a political character in England, to be easily trusted. But it was soon seen that in the first place, they were in earnest, and in the second place that they did not affect to be disinterested. They declared that the sailor Prince, scion of a commercial and constitutional nation, suited best a maritime race, a people devoted to commerce, and really lovers of liberty, and that although identified with Russia by a common creed, and a common hatred of Turkey, they were anxious to prove how real was their preference for England, when they might have had the Duc de Leuchtenberg, a Romanoff on the one side, a Bonaparte, or at least a Beauharnais on the other, and a Greek by faith, for their King. They also admitted that they expected in the case of Prince Alfred's acceptance that England would cede the Ionian Islands to the kingdom, which on the whole was a reasonable calculation. At first, the general impulse of public opinion was to reject the offer absolutely, on the old insular British ground of avoiding all Continental complications of policy, and ninety-nine men in every hundred perorated their opinion with "Remember what Hanover cost us." But certainly the general opinion does not seem to have been the opinion of the Cabinet, which has been sitting almost from day to day, and has nothing else at present to sit about. You will observe also in the official press, especially in Lord Palmerston's personal organ, the *Post*, quite a curious gyration of opinion on the subject. That paper is now rather an ardent advocate of Prince Alfred's acceptance. The truth, it appears, is that the Greeks through their official representative here, M. Tricoupi, very plainly intimated to the Government that they must see this election would largely determine the solution of the Eastern Question. Of this question there were but two solutions, the Russian or the English. They were willing to accept and act for the English. But if England did not see her interest and her opportunity now, she must not blame the Greeks, if they fall back on the Duc de Leuchtenberg. They would no longer go on peddling with German Princes, but barter their throne for the alliance of a great Power. Certainly to accept this position with all its difficulties, has in it somewhat of temptation. To keep Russia out of Constantinople is one of the cardinal points of British policy, for reasons which even stretch as far as Bombay. Here is an opportunity of beating Russia with her own weapons, and if "the sick man" must have an executor, finding him one in the person of an Anglo-Greek King. The "sick man," it may be added, is really very sick. The new Sultan, on whose vigour and ability, so much of the expected regeneration of Turkey depended, has, it is said, within the last month shown positive symptoms of softening of the brain. This too affects the calculation, as well as the intense, headlong, and unanimous enthusiasm of the Greeks, which it will be hard to propitiate in case the Prince is advised not to accept. The effect of all these considerations on the English people may be summed up in a few words. The ninety-nine men in a hundred are still against acceptance, but are beginning to grumble, not feeling quite certain that Lord Palmerston may not take it into his head to change all his previous Eastern policy in an instant. In the Cabinet, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, are believed to be in favour of accepting, or at least dallying with the Greek proposals, and all the rest of the Ministry are believed to be against. It is said that the Queen rather favours the proposition. It is said on the other hand that within the last twenty-four hours a communication was made to Paris on the part of the Queen and Ministry to the effect that Prince Alfred certainly would not accept. In fine, the opinion begins to gain credence that Lord Palmerston is playing off the Prince's candidature in order to get Russia and France thoroughly committed to the withdrawal of the Duc de Leuchtenberg; and already in view of this contingency, the *Times* proposes the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. But, if the Greeks will not consent to have a German, and insist upon their right to choose their own Government, what then? Will England consent to reconcile them by the cession of the Ionian Islands? Here difficulty seems to crop up after difficulty; and before spring there is every probability that the Italian Question will be forgotten in the Greek, and both only become episodes in the vastest of all questions, the Eastern. Signor Ratazzi has fallen, a victim to the fury of all the factions, and still more to his own love for crooked and slippery ways. Coming into powers after a disreputable Palace intrigue in which Ricasoli was hustled from Power under the auspices of the French Emperor, and with a covert understanding that the Roman Question was to be allowed to rest, he first gave Garibaldi the impulse which drove him to the unfortunate expeditions of Sameio and Ospromonte; trifled with the movement until he received orders from the Tuilleries, then sent Cialdini to suppress it in the most brutal and summary manner. He leaves Italy in a position ten times more perilous, and anxious than he found it. The Roman and Venetian questions are adjourned indefinitely. The conflict between North and South grows more bitter than ever. The revelations during the recent debates will not raise the character of Italian statesmen in the eye of the world. For example, Marquess Pepoli, the Minister of Agriculture, in defending Ratazzi from the charge of indifference to the unity of Italy, at the period when the Duchies and Legations were annexed, said it was not so; that when money was absolutely necessary at that time to prevent these provinces from siding with the Pope and the Dukes, Ratazzi had ordered the Finance Minister at Turin to advance £160,000—and as this was not enough, the King himself had put his name to a Bill for £25,000, which some of the Turin Bankers had even hesitated to discount. Had this statement been made as a charge by one of the Legitimist journals we would hesitate to believe it. But it is actually pleaded as an apology by a Minister of the Crown; and no one seems to see that there is anything scandalous in it. The new Ministry is a mere omnibus-load of nonentities apparently picked up at hazard from all parties. It is noticeable that all the real statesmen Ricasoli, Farini, d'Azeglio, even the Generals La Marmora, Fanti, Cialdini, hold aloof from office. But it is generally expected that the last of these Officers will soon be called to supreme power, and will form a Government rather on the French or Spanish than on the English constitutional type.

The American General, who for so long a time seemed also destined to be "the coming man" in policy as well as war, has been relegated to his family circle in the most abrupt and unceremonious manner. General MacLellan submitted to this harsh censure with the most exemplary good grace, and proceeded to join his family at Trenton. He has since come to New York and been everywhere received with Democratic orations, but his language has always been brief, composed, and temperate. Meantime General Burnside has taken the command, and obeyed the call to march on Richmond. The telegrams which have arrived to-day would lead us to believe that the two armies must be on the eve of a pitched battle on the Rappahannock; and if we may augur the result from the state of the two armies, we have overwhelming evidence that the Confederates forces have a better army, not the Federals a worse. It will be a wonder, if at so late a season, and after the loss of the only General in whom they seem to have had any confidence, these troops advancing over the scenes of previous defeats, advance to victory. But you will probably know this result by telegraph, long before my letter reaches you. I may add, however, that it is the general opinion here that a decisive defeat of the Federals following on the late Democratic triumphs, would lead to European mediation on the basis of the French project.

Public opinion has been convicted of rash judgment, in the case of the contributions of Lancashire property to Lancashire distress. Hitherto, the silence and inaction of the magnets of that rich county have been interpreted with some harshness and impatience. But the news of this day is such as to exonerate Lancashire wealth from any imputation beyond that of a long-sightetd cautiousness, justified by the event. It has at length spoken, and in a tone and to a purpose which do it honour. A great meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall, Manchester, headed by the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Derby, and attended by an impressive and numerous gathering. All Lancashire was represented there; the territorial wealth, and the commercial, the respective corporations, and the rank, dignity, and learning. A great deal was said, and yet more done, for at this one meeting, the incredibly large sum of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds was subscribed. Lord Derby, who entered into every detail of the present calamity, and of the means taken for its relief, stated that this sum is in addition to £400,000 already contributed by Lancashire property to the support of the operatives. The record of the relief is fortunately in proportion to that of the distress, otherwise the existing state of things would be overwhelming; for, in a district comprising two millions of inhabitants there are 431,395 persons depending for their daily subsistence either on parochial relief, or on public charity. The tone of all the speeches was cheerful and encouraging, and Lord Derby expressed a conviction that the distress would not rise above the level of the public beneficence, which is actively engaged in keeping it down, and that the period during which it must be exerted is not indefinite. Lord Stanley alluded to a hope, in which he is seconded by some of the best-informed and most wary of the manufacturers, that by the beginning of next March "with or without America, there will be cotton enough [illegible] hands with work four days in each week."

The usual revival of vitality in the world of books, which takes place before Christmas, has set in, but without any extraordinary vigour. There are always plenty of books to read, but just now there happen to be very few to talk about. The great literary fact is Bishop Colenso's impugnment of the Pentateuch, but this is also the great polemical and religious fact, so that it hardly counts its importance in the minor world of letters. Disputation and discussion are hot upon this serious subject, and the excitement it has produced will be removed by the announced proceedings in Convocation. The third volume of Mr. Smiles's "Lives of the Engineers" gives less satisfaction than the preceding two. It is occupied by Robert Stephenson's life. A translation of Victor Hugo's Leviathan Novel "Les Miserables" places that gentleman's views, opinions, and moralising within the reach of such readers as are reduced to the necessity of procuring them through the medium of execrable English. The translation has been made in hot haste indeed, but is so hopelessly bad that the public are not likely to have lost much by the hurry. No man who could have done it better, would have done it so ill, under any circumstances. A few interesting and valuable books on Colonial History, progress, and anticipations have appeared. Memoirs are rather scanty in number, and not very remarkable in character, Lady Morgan's letters and papers have been carefully edited by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and Miss Jewsbury; and are pleasant reading. They bring the late past vividly before the reader, and are interesting, because they illustrate society and literature from a point of view difficult to understand at a period in which the excellence of which they treat would be mediocrity. Dr. Davis has followed up his "Carthage" by a ponderous volume on African Antiquities. The subject is interesting, but the writer is so discursive, and so tame that he fails to entertain. M. Du Chailler and his adversaries are *en plein combat* again about the Gorilla question, and the letters on both sides are animated and amusing. Mr. George Borrow, the author of "The Bible in Spain," has produced three thick volumes, entitled "Wild Wales," which contain no information beyond the not important fact that Mr. Borrow surprised every one in that country by speaking Welsh, and seems never to have recovered from his own astonishment on the same score. Your readers see all the Magazines, no doubt, so I need not discuss their contents, beyond recommending to their notice Mr. Kingsley's beautiful philosophics—poetical romance, in "Macmillan," and the new story which has been commenced this month, in "Temple Bar;" by Miss Braddon, who in consequence of the success of her novels "Lady Audley's Secret," and Aurora Floyd," has become suddenly famous. There is a steady though not large supply of new novels, but the greater works are silent. Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Dickens are not contributing to the winter *delassements* of the public. They are both said to be engaged on works of fiction, to see the light next year. Mr. Wilkie Collins has nearly terminated his sensation story "No Name," which has deservedly increased his popularity, and is to be published as a whole immediately. There is a rumour of a forthcoming novel exclusively delineating Indian native life, from the pen of Captain Meadows Taylor, the author of "Confessions of a Thug." As no work of the kind exists in the English language, this expectation excites some interest. There is a marked difference this year in the *Publishers' lists of Illustrated Books.* They have been declining in fashion for two winters, and have now had their day completely: expensive, useless, and generally uninteresting, upholstery literature is almost extinct.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, *December* 10.

American News to Nov. 29.

Federals under Burnside have made no advance, and have been repulsed in North Carolina.

No new events, but idle rumours abound.

Farini is the new Italian Minister. His Cabinet approved in England.

Cotton Market very active. Surats eleven to sixteen [so in copy.]

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, *December* 10.

Cotton active.

Fair Dhollera, Compta and Oomeravutte, sixteen pence.

Broach seventeen pence.

LONDON, *December* 10.

Cotton, large business.

Manchester Market in consequence firmer, but transactions limited.

Telegram of the 27th November received.

LONDON, *December* 11.

Demand for Cotton brisk. Prices advancing.

Dhollera, sixteen pence per pound.

Sawginned, eighteen pence.

Fifteen thousand bales sold.

LONDON, 11*th Dec.* 2-35 P.M.

Cotton, three farthings higher since third.

WE have received the following from Mooltan, relative to Lieutenant Jackson's trial:—

"The General Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant Lowis D'Aguilar Jackson, of the Royal Bengal Engineers, assembled here on the 12th. Colonel Boyle, H. M's 89th Foot, is President of the Court; Major Young, is the Deputy Judge Advocate General; Lieutenant Bewsher, of the Punjab Commission, is prosecutor. The prisoner is assisted in his defence by Mr. A. Scoble, of the Bombay bar. Only two witnesses have been examined as yet, Messrs. Clerk and Wade, Eurasian writers, who were spectators of the flogging, from the effects of which the late khidmutgar, Munnoo Khan, is alleged to have died. It was Mr. Wade, who called upon Major Nicholls, the Deputy Commissioner, to stop the flogging. The evidence of the two witnesses is very conflicting as to the length of time the beating was continued. One witness swears positively that from first to last it continued three quarters of an hour with the exception of three intervals of from seven to ten minutes. The other is equally positive that it lasted one hour and three quarters.

"The other witnesses who saw the flogging going on, are natives. The man, when removed from the tree to which he was tied during the operation, was in a very exhausted state, but very soon recovered, and for several days afterwards he was not considered to be in any danger by the medical man who attended him. He died ten clear days after the flogging. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the right lung. The left kidney was found in an advanced stage, and the right in an incipient stage of Bright's disease.

"The accused is tried under Section 300, para. 3, of the Penal Code.."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 20.

LOCAL.

ON the morning of Thursday His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and the Primate of the East, officiated solemnly in the Church of St. Michael at Upper Mahim. The concourse of people was very great, there being almost all the parishioners who were separated from the Church a few years back. The brothers of the confraternity appeared in their full dress. Soon after eight o'clock His Grace arrived at the Church amidst the joyous ringing of the bells and salute of guns, and was received with respect due to him. After the reception *Te Deum* was sung and was followed by the Benediction. Confirmation closed the ceremony; and we welcome the union of the parishioners to their old Church.

The following is a list of passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain Dundas, to Aden and Suez, to-day at 8 P.M.:—

For Suez.—Captain Hassack; Mr. Noiston

For Malta—Mr. Parsons.

For Marseilles—Lieut. Lynch; Dr. Welsh; Captain H. Shewell; Colonel S. Pott, Bengal Engineers; Captain and Mrs. Finch, 2 children and Ayah.

For Southampton—Major C. Dysart, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Elliot, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Owen; Mrs. Carnegie and infant; Mrs. Glover.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Indore*, Captain Brown, which leaves our harbour this day for China, &c., carries on board about 1500 chests of Malwa Opium and the following Passengers:—

For Hongkong.—Messrs. Amroodin Chandabhoy; Hormasjee Nasserwanjee, Cowasjee Hormasjee; Dharmsee Mohmed; Framjee Jamsetjee; [illegible] and Sorabjee Merwanjee.

THE BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The weekly meeting of the Bombay Debating Club, will be convened this evening at half-past seven P.M., in the rooms of the Prabhu Seminary (verging the Funuswady lane).

Business.—Mr. Anundrao Venayek has kindly consented to read a Paper on Human Ostrology or the description of the human bones. The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Exhibition of the Hindoo Girls' Schools.
[illegible] Institution.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
Bombay Geographical Society.
Cotton Samples for Prizes.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
European Vagrancy in India.
Transit of Cotton from the North-West to Bombay.
Female Education.
Vernacular Education.
Cultivation of Cotton in Sind.
University Education.
Suppression of Outlawry in Kattywar.
Bar *vs.* C.S.
Prison Discipline.
Mofussil Justice.
Our Senior Magistrate of Police.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Punjaub.
[illegible]
Central India.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Cochin Market Report.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this office, is now available.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 26*th Dec.*, 1862.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair, and cool; N.E. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light E. wind.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, strong N.E.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest was held on the 24th instant, at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Mobarik. From the evidence it appears, that the deceased was a stoker on board the steamer *Pottinger*. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while the Sarang was at work on board the steamer, he heard the noise of some one fall from the gang-way, between the side of the dock and the boat. He went down into the dock with two other persons, where they found the deceased lying in the water which was about three feet deep. The height from which the deceased fell was about twenty-five feet. There was a wound on the back of the head. The deceased was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the following morning. The deceased smelt of liquor when taken up from the dock.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of injuries of the head accidentally caused by falling while in drink, from the gang-way of the steamer *Pottinger* into the Mazagon Dock."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY A FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Another inquest was held on the same day, at the Third Marine Lane, on the body of one Dhunjeebhoy Bazonjee, of the age of about eleven years. It appears that the deceased was sent by his uncle to the house of one Cowasjee Ardaseer to ask a loan of a copper pot. The deceased went to the servant of the said Cowasjee and asked him for the copper pot. The servant told him to wait a little. The deceased attempted to sit on the railing of one of the windows of the room, when he lost his balance, and fell down into the gully behind. When deceased was picked up, he was bleeding profusely from one of his ears, and a little from the nose. He died within a quarter of an hour afterwards.

VERDICT.—"Accidentally killed by falling from a window."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Another inquest was held on the 25th instant, at the European General Hospital, on view of the body of one Thomas Newman, a seaman on board the ship *Flying Venus*. From the evidence that was produced at the inquest, it appears that on Tuesday last at about eleven o'clock, one Richard Corfe was superintending the taking in of the cargo of linseed. There was one man placed at the gang-way to ease the bags which were being raised on slings from the boats. Another man was placed to lower the bags into the hold. The deceased was stationed at the other end of the hatch to receive the slings from the man in the hold after they were unloaded. The deceased was cautioned twice or thrice that morning from coming in way of the bags. A cry was heard, and on enquiry it appeared that the deceased fell into the hold. Some persons went into the hold immediately and found the deceased with his head under him between two bags. The deceased was sensible and complained of pain in the neck. On the arrival of the captain on board, the deceased was sent to the hospital, where he died immediately afterwards.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of fracture of the spine, accidentally caused by his having been struck with a bag, and thrown into the hold of the ship *Flying Venus.*"

ACCIDENT BY A BULLOCK CARRIAGE.—Another Inquest was held on the same day, at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Noor Mahomed. From the evidence of a Police sepoy it appears, that on going his rounds, he observed the deceased sitting on one side of the Colaba road, and crying as if he had been injured. He asked the deceased what was the matter, and the latter replied that about a quarter of an hour ago a bullock carriage had passed over his hips. Upon this the Police peon asked him (the deceased) to give him the description of the carriage, when he said he being totally blind, could not see it. The Police sepoy afterwards made inquiries on the spot but could not find any trace of vehicle. The deceased was afterwards conveyed to the hospital where he died. The above evidence was corroborated by the testimony of a Police havildar.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of injuries sustained in consequence of a bullock-gharry having passed over him."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

SUBJOINED is the Rev. Charles Gilder's Annual Summary read at the meeting last Monday of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:—

ANNUAL SUMMARY FOR 1862.

My work in 1862, may conveniently be treated of under the four heads,—(1) Trinity Chapel vernacular service, (2) open-air preaching and discussion, (3) special classes, (4) reception and instruction of inquirers, and (5) miscellaneous engagements.

1. *Trinity Chapel.*—During the year the Marathi service in Trinity Chapel on Sunday has been continued except with unavoidable interruptions when I have been ill. I changed the time of service from the morning to the afternoon, in order that it should not interfere with that held in the Money School. The change has in other ways also proved a desirable one. I have a better attendance. An evening service is now provided for devout Native Christians in communion with the Church. And I am enabled to devote the morning to the instruction in Scripture of English-speaking Hindus and Parsis. I was greatly refreshed by the visits in the early part of the year of the Rev. F. J. Leeper, and the Rev. N. Parenjoddy, Missionaries of the Society, of the Diocese of Madras. Both preached in Tamil at the vernacular service in Trinity Chapel. I never witnessed anything like the enthusiasm of the Tamil Christians of this city, on the occasion of these visits. They presented Mr. Leeper with an address, imploring the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to relieve their spiritual destitution. I submitted their memorial to the Diocesan Committee in due course.

2. *Open* [illegible] air to the he[illegible] the year. [illegible] Cathedral, I a[illegible] character on[illegible] many Natives [illegible] time, an assi[illegible] [illegible], with oc[illegible] the heathen [illegible] Market, Grant [illegible] ports and the [illegible] preaching, discussions, [illegible] October last, I have, with [illegible] weekly interview in their [illegible] educated young men in Bom[illegible] invited me to meet them, an[illegible] receive my visits that encoura[illegible] feeble attempt to commend th[illegible] They are young men whom [illegible] leasing from the hold of their o[illegible] are objects of the deepest intere[illegible] Him who is the Way, the Truth, a[illegible]

3. *Special classes.*—I have three [illegible] at my house. On Sunday morning, [illegible] read portions of the Gospels with me. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity Book I. ([illegible] 1861), was continued till the setting in of the [illegible] soon, when it was temporarily suspended, but has lately been resumed and promises to be very popular. That in Butler's Analogy, Part II. has continued through the year and has on the whole been well-attended.

4. *Inquirers.*—I have been visited by several natives who have professed to be inquirers into Christianity. The cases of two of their number are of great interest. The one is that of a Brahman youth of the name of Krishna, who having had one or two previous interviews with me took refuge in my house on Sunday, 17th August last. I immediately had the fact communicated to his uncle, his only relative in Bombay. His uncle and friends called at night and heard the young man's repudiation of Hinduism and the expression of his conviction of the truth of Christianity. They plied him with the usual arguments against renouncing the faith in which he had been brought up, and made most tempting offers of worldly advantage if he returned with them. But Krishna was not so to be shaken from his good purpose. At length they promised to allow him the freest [illegible] in the pursuit of his inquiries into Christi[illegible] [illegible] to be my duty, on being appealed [illegible] lad, *if he believed the assurances of* [illegible], I felt to return home. He did so. The relatives of the youth without actually restraining his liberty, have so effectually alarmed him by their misrepresentations of the social and legal consequences of his embracing Christianity that I have seen him but twice since then; and my latest information respecting him is that he has been sent out of Bombay. I have submitted two special reports to the Officiating Secretary of this most interesting case. The other case is that of the First Assistant Vaccinator Central Division. He was introduced to me in the commencement of November, as one who had for more than a couple of years been convinced of the errors of Hinduism, and who during all that period had been a diligent and careful student of the claims and teaching of the Christian Scriptures. After he had several interviews with me for further instruction, I reported his application for baptism to the Lord Bishop, and after he was examined, according to his lordship's orders, he was baptized by me during the present Advent season in the Cathedral Church, in the presence of several English and native Christians and of many heathens who filled the Northern entrance to witness the administration of the sacrament. At the same time and in the same place, I baptized an aged Tamil female, whom we named Mary, and who too had long and anxiously sought admission into the Church of Christ.

5. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this head, I note the publication, by myself, as an auxiliary in my work among the educated natives, of analyses of some of the replies to Essays and Reviews: the third of which, viz., that on Miracles, the Diocesan Committee have issued in the form of a tract. The Right Rev. the Bishop also kindly permitted the lecture delivered by his lordship in the Town Hall, "Miracle, the Evidence of Revelation" to be published as an English tract; and soon afterwards the Diocesan Committee S. P. C. K. published a translation of it in Marathi. I have found the lecture and its translation very useful.

During the year, a donation of Books for the use of the Missionaries of the Society was made through me by Mr. Charles Denton of this city; a fact which I mention with much pleasure, and which the Diocesan Committee will be glad to learn, as an indication of the interest which we may expect the laity to take in our efficiency and success.

I would only add that I have just returned from a visit to Panwell, where my companions and I had more than one opportunity of delivering the message of our Master.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 26th December 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—Joseph Bernardo, a Portuguese, was brought up charged with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the steamer *Pioneer*.

Walter R. Mason stated, that he was master of the *Pioneer* and that the prisoner is an articled seaman on board his ship. Yesterday morning [illegible] wipe the paint-work of the vessel. Witness asked him three times. The prisoner is a seacunny.

His Worship said he scarcely thought that work the duty of a seacunny.

Edward Parish stated, that he was mate of the *Pioneer*, and corroborated the foregoing witness's evidence.

The prisoner said it was not his duty to do the work in question. Had it been he would have done it.

His Worship said it was the duty of the prisoner to obey every lawful command of the Captain, and although it might not be the custom to do such things, he should have done it. Fined two days' pay.

STEALING A TELESCOPE.—Joosub Cassim, a Mahomedan, was charged with stealing a telescope, value three rupees, the property of Captain James Shaw, of the ship *Annot Lyle*.

Captain James Shaw stated, that he was master of the *Annot Lyle*. The prisoner is tindal of the water tank. His attention was called by the mate to the prisoner on Thursday morning, when he saw the telescope concealed under the prisoner's clothes. He was on the poop at the time where the spy-glass is usually kept. When found upon him, he prayed that witness would say nothing about it. The prosecutor stated that the property was his and its value was fifteen rupees.

James Henry Hodgson being sworn, said, he was mate of the *Annot Lyle*. He saw the prisoner as he (the witness) was coming up the poop of the vessel on the port side. Saw the prisoner in the act of putting something up his clothes. Witness then went to the opposite side of the ship and remained on the starboard side and when he came to that side he arrested him. The glass was quite concealed under his clothes, he then called to the master down the skylight, who came up and took the glass from prisoner, who prayed that nothing might be said about it.

The prisoner said he had been kept waiting two days with the water boat, and had asked the Captain to clear his boat when he kicked him. He then lifted up the telescope to look after his master who had gone ashore, when the mate struck him and called the Captain. He wished to call two witnesses to corroborate his statement.

His Worship remanded the case until to-day (Saturday) to allow the prisoner to summon his witnesses.

WHOLESALE REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—Mahomed Abdool, and forty-one other native seamen, were charged by the master of the ship *Abdool Ramon*, with refusal of duty.

Robert Dibbs deposed, that he was master of the ship *Abdool Ramon*, all the prisoners signed articles on the 23rd of October last at Calcutta, for six months engagement, and had received two months pay in advance. On Thursday last, they one and all refused to work, for the reason, that the two months for which they had been paid had expired, and would do no more work without more pay. The Captain further stated, in reply to one of the prisoners, that half the men had already run away and he did not receive half a month's pay from them to allow them to go.

Henry Briggs, Chief Officer of the *Abdool Ramon*, heard the prisoners refuse to do duty, and was present when they signed articles in Calcutta.

The prisoners said that they had received two months pay and having served that time, need serve no longer.

His Worship told them they were all wrong, that if they signed for six months they must serve that time and that he would send them all to their ship; and if they did not do their duty, he would commit them for four weeks, and a further refusal would involve a penalty of three months imprisonment.

The prisoners were then removed, but shortly after His Worship was informed by Mr. Constable Knight that they had refused to return to the ship and he would need an escort for them. His Worship then sent for the muccadum, and told him that he and they had better be cautious, or they would have to answer another charge, more serious than the former. They then retired.

STREET ROBBERY.—Damjee Dossa, and Jyram Gova, were brought up, the former charged with stealing a skull cap valued three rupees, the property of Mahomed Methoo, and the latter for receiving the same well knowing it be stolen.

The prosecutor said that as he was out walking with his child following him, the latter called out, saying, his cap had been stolen. He reported it to the police. The cap produced belonged to him and was the one stolen.

Gopal Rama, police sepoy said, that on Thursday at noon, the prosecutor complained to him of having been robbed. He found the skull cap with the second prisoner. He apprehended the first prisoner for stealing the cap which he denied. The second pri[illegible] received the cap from the first prisoner [illegible] knowledged he took it. The second [illegible] the cap without any reluctance when [illegible] to him.

His Worship ordered the second prisoner [illegible] charged, and placed him in the witness-box.

Jyram Gova said, he was the keeper of a grocer's shop. On Thursday last, prisoner [illegible] to len[illegible] him twelve annas on the cap, [illegible] him. When the police asked him [illegible] gave it up to them.

His Worship found the [illegible] ferred sentence pending [illegible] racter.

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[illegible] 24th Dec.

[illegible] three o'clock [illegible] without stop[illegible] thought the [illegible] view of [illegible] continent;—the [illegible] Judge's house, [illegible] We [illegible] the remains of several [illegible]guese had erected to pro[illegible] incursions of the Mahrattas, [illegible]tery of by-gone times [illegible] as war is from peace, [illegible] the next station, Kalian, [illegible] a good pace. We condemn[illegible] the people, who allowed so [illegible] and to be the [illegible] water [illegible] are not Dutchmen [illegible] a very old place, being noticed as a [illegible] by the Greek historians and geographers. Bombay has taken the wind out of its sails, and it is now a very small affair indeed. I fear there is very little hope of its rising to shine again. We had to change carriages at Kalian as we found we were in "the wrong coat;" and that remaining as we were we should have found ourselves at Kussara. We soon rectified what was wrong and were again on our way to Budlapore, which we passed without reining up the iron horse. We came to a stand-still at Narel, which continued much longer than we anticipated or wished. We were told that the way on was obstructed, and that we could not move onward till the road was reported safe by the electric wire. At Narel we had to remain till 10 P.M. just when we should have been at the end of our journey. Soon after leaving Narel we came to the obstructive [illegible] several carriages of which had [illegible] and fallen [illegible] we did not hear that any one was hurt. Many people were at work lifting the fallen carriages into an erect position. We had now to get out and walk part of the way carrying our baggage. We were not long in taking our places in the carriages sent for us from Campoolie. We reached that station about eleven P.M. and ascended the ghaut to Kandalla, where we had to wait till the passengers came who left by the nine P.M. train. There is undoubtedly much carelessness in the management of this line, which would not be allowed in Britain. It would appear that a little precaution might have prevented this mishap. The goods train was a full hour beyond its time in getting to Narel; and in hurrying on out of our way it toppled over. It should have remained at Narel till we passed and all would have been right.

LAHORE, [illegible] Dec.

DR. PATON, the Director-General of the Post Office, has just arrived at this station, and has been taken to task by our local organ for the mischief he has entailed upon the Post Office administration of this office by his attempts at centralization to such an extent as to strangle all free and efficient action, and while hindering others from acting it is morally impossible that he could act himself efficiently in every part of his unwieldy dominion. Indeed it is considered that we should be better without a Director-General altogether, and the Post Master General of each province would then be put upon his mettle to show how far he could outstrip his neighbours in the goodness of his arrangements.

Mr. Forsyth, the able Commissioner of Lahore, has just come in from Shikarpoora, a place about twenty-two miles to the westward of Lahore, and formerly the hunting ground of Shah Jehan, who dug there a large tank formerly filled by a stream called the Aik which runs past Sealkote. But the obstructions in the stream now prevent the water from reaching the tank and the stream overflows its banks in the low country between Sealkote and Goojranwalla, and sometimes does much damage to the crops as these inundations come precisely at the time when water is not wanted. Mr. Forsyth who has been on his usual annual tour has, I understand, been much importuned by the chiefs to bring a canal down the Rechna Doab, to which work they have signified their willingness to contribute if a company is formed to carry out the undertaking. The Punjaub government being a government of action will no doubt lend their favourable countenance to such an enterprise, as they see what [illegible] undertaking would produce.

The last number of the *Lahore Chronicle* contains an outline of the early history of the P. and O. Company, and as the article is a most interesting one, and will, no doubt, attract much attention in Bombay, I send you a copy of it for insertion in the *Gazette*. Whatever may be the faults that have gradually incrusted themselves upon the P. and O. Company, it is at least certain that when it was established it was a great boon to India, and the leading incidents of its early history will not be without interest for the Indian reader.

BENGAL.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment is making rapid strides, we learn, as regards its organisation, and the movement is certainly regarded with increasing favour by the public. We have heard with much pleasure that the officers of the No. [illegible] company have decided on giving three prizes, value Rs. [illegible] each, which are to be competed for only by those who have been most regular in their attendance at daily drill. This is a step in the right direction, as it evidences a serious determination on the part of our Volunteer officers that the great essential to the making of a soldier—viz., strict attention to drill, shall be a *sine qua non* in any Volunteer competition for prizes. Here, as everywhere else, [illegible] the hearty sympathies of every Englishman, and we shall be sincerely glad to see our Volunteers overcome the many obstacles which at the outset stood in the way of their success.—*Englishman, Dec.* 17.

SIND.

THE FRERE TESTIMONIAL.—We have received, but too late for insertion in this issue, the proceedings of a meeting of the Frere Hall Committee held on Wednesday, when a letter was read from the Managing Committee of the Municipality stating that Major [illegible] and Mr. Newnham have been named to serve on the Frere Testimonial Committee. It was stated that a sum of Rupees 10,000 might be expected from the sale of the Library and Museum, but that the Chamber of Commerce refused to join. A sketch of the [illegible] proposed Hall was laid before the meeting. A letter of apology was read from Mr. Berrie, followed by a communication from Mr. Price, of the Building Committee, giving a history of the circumstances attending the adoption of the plans, in refutation of Mr. Berrie's assertion, which he will not retract, that the Frere Committee had imposed on the public by bringing forward a plan which was guaranteed to cost only Rs. 25,000, when they knew it could not be built for that sum. The meeting then resolved that Mr. Berrie's letter be returned to him, and that he be informed that nothing but an unqualified apology will be accepted from him.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Dec.* [illegible]

EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES IN 1861-62.

From S. WALCOTT, Esq., to SIR FREDERIC ROGERS, *Bart., &c., &c., &c.,*—(dated Emigration Office, the 3rd October 1862.)

I have the honor to enclose, for the Duke of Newcastle's information, a complete Return of the Immigration into the West Indies from India during the season which has recently closed.

2. It will be seen that thirty ships were despatched in the season—twenty-seven from Calcutta, and three from Madras, and that the entire number of persons landed in the West Indies was 10,880, of whom 9,855 were from Calcutta, and 1,025 from Madras.

3. With regard to the mortality on the passage, I am happy to state that there was a manifest improvement.

4. In the three Madras ships, all of which went to British Guiana, the mortality was, as usual, small. Out of 1,040 persons embarked and born on the voyage only fifteen died, or at the rate of 1·44 per cent. In the preceding season of 1860-61 the percentage was 1·52.

5. In the Calcutta emigration out of 10,875 persons embarked and born on the voyage there were 520 deaths equal to 5·01 per cent. This is the smallest mortality in the Calcutta emigration since 1854-55. In the season of 1860-61 the percentage (including the *Dartmouth*, a St. [illegible]s Ship, of which we have received no details) was [illegible]. The improvement is very satisfactory, and is pro[illegible] due to several causes [illegible] fewer children [illegible] on the voyage, the use of Dr. Normandy's distilling apparatus, and the employment of [illegible]ced Surgeons. [illegible] in Cooly Ships [illegible] the greatest mortality [illegible] might be expected, in vessels which sailed when cholera was rife in the Depot and has broken out in the River before the Ships leaving the Sandheads. There was fortunately very little cholera last season; indeed with the exception of the *Prince Consort* in which there were six cases, the Ships were almost exempt from that fearful disorder, though dysentery and diarrhœa appear to have very generally prevailed.

YEARS.	Percentage of morty.	Number embarked and born on the voyage.
1854-55	2·62	2,389
1855-56	5·73	1,622
1856-57	17·25	4,098
[illegible]	13·57	8,120
[illegible]	9·68	480
[illegible]	12·08	8,082
[illegible]	8·51	8,425
[illegible]	5·01	10,875

7. The proportion of females, which in 1860-61 was equal to 48·0 per cent. of the immigrants embarked, was last year only 27·06 per cent. As female immigration, however desirable in other respects, necessarily entails the necessity of sending young children and a larger proportion of aged relatives, among which class the mortality is of course the greatest, the reduction in the proportion of women may not have been without its influence in lessening the mortality of this season's emigration.

8. As this was the first season in which the use of Normandy's apparatus and the employment of our Australian Surgeons have been tried to any extent, we have been anxious to see if any of the improvement could be traced to them. It is difficult to judge of the effect of these measures from one year's [illegible] but the [illegible] in the healthiness of the Ships in which [illegible] tried is so marked as to justify the conclusion that they [illegible] contributed in no small degree to the result.

9. In the Ships carrying neither our Surgeons nor the distilling apparatus, the death rate was 7·07 per cent. In four Ships not carrying our Surgeons, but carrying the destilling apparatus, it was 5·60. And in the thirteen remaining Ships which carried our Surgeons, but in three of which there was no distilling apparatus, the percentage was 3·36.

10. Having thus given a general outline of the last year's immigration, it may be convenient to examine it in more detail. The following Table will shew how the Calcutta emigration was distributed and the rate of mortality on the voyage to the different importing Colonies:—

Colony.	Ships.	Embarked.	Births.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
Jamaica	6	2,168	[illegible]	195	8·95
British Guiana	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·48
St. Lucia	1	336	1	17	5·04
Grenada	3	1,122	4	29	2·57
St. Vincent	1	[illegible]	1	10	3·15
Total	27	10,[illegible]	36	520	5·01

11. The Jamaica emigration contrasts, as regards mortality, very unfavorably with that of any of the other Colonies. This may in some degree be owing to the change in the Agency, which must militate against the accumulation of experience. Mr. McGregor, after a short incumbency, was compelled to retire from ill health and Mr. Carmichael re-placed him for one season until the Colonial Government could appoint a successor, which it did in Mr. Anderson, who proceeded from Jamaica and arrived in Calcutta in January last. It may also be observed that the Jamaica Government, in signifying its acceptance of the plan for employing our Australian Surgeons, expressed a wish that the least expensive Surgeons amongst those who were competent should be engaged, and the Executive Committee suggested that resort should be had to our Australian Surgeons when Medical men who had satisfactorily attended Coolies to the West Indies could not be procured. Instructions to this effect were accordingly sent to the selecting Agent in India. The result was that in one Ship only (the *Hougomont*) was an Australian Surgeon engaged, and in that vessel the mortality was only 2·51; whilst in all the other vessels it ranged from four (under Dr. Rivers, who had made eight previous voyages with Coolies) to upwards of 14 per cent. in the *[illegible]*. Without laying too much stress on it, this fact is still not without significance. The average death rate in the six Ships was as shewn in the Table, 8·95, which was an improvement on the previous season when it was 11·71 per cent. The two Ships, the *Hougomont* and *[illegible]*, in which the lowest mortality occurred, had Dr. Normandy's apparatus on board.

12. The average mortality in the twelve vessels to British Guiana in the season of 1860-61 was 8·07 per cent. In the season just ended the average in the eleven Ships despatched did not exceed 4·52. It is deserving of remark that eight of these latter Ships carried our Australian Surgeons, and that the three vessels were all fortunate in their Surgeons. The entire emigration to this Colony during last season was therefore under the care of Officers of experience and good professional character. The three vessels not supplied with our Surgeons were the *Gitana*, *Belvidera*, and *Utopia* was 5·15. The Surgeon, Mr. Charles Terry, had had charge of the Cooly Ship *Alnwick Castle* last year, and his diary and journals, it is stated, were kept with accuracy and with a due regard to his instructions. The mortality in the *Belvidera* was only 3·19 per cent. The Surgeon, Dr. Stewart, had not had the charge of Coolies before, but he is described as a gentleman of much experience, being in the service of the Indian Army and going home on leave. The mortality in the *Utopia* was as much as 6·45 per cent. But the Colonial Authorities speak in high terms of the Surgeon Mr. Donald McDonald.

13. The average percentage of deaths in the [illegible] Trinidad vessels is less than in the six Jamaica Ships or the eleven British Guiana Ships. It was only 3·48. The year before it was 6·80 per cent. Three of the five Trinidad Ships were under Australian Medical superintendence, namely, the *Alnwick Castle*, the *Clarence*, and the *Colgrain*. The mortality in each of these vessels was unusually small, being respectively 1·03, 1·29, and 1·70 per cent. The number of deaths were in the *Alnwick Castle* five (of which one was from suicide), in the *Clarence* six, and in the *Colgrain* four.

14. In the *Tyburnia*, one of the two Ships which were not under the superintendence of our Surgeons, the mortality was as much as 9·22 per cent; in the other the *Daniel Rankin* it did not exceed 4·35. In neither case was any blame attached to the Surgeons who appear to have performed their duties satisfactorily. The sickness in the *Tyburnia* was not, as is frequently the case, at the beginning of the voyage, but increased as the voyage proceeded, showing apparently that some continuous agency was at work. During the first seven weeks nine persons died, and twenty-six during the second seven weeks. The vessel was laden with rice, and it is conjectured that the sickness was caused by exhalations from the hold, which was insufficiently ventilated. Whether from this or the defective construction of the water closets, the between-decks, although stated to have been remarkably well ventilated, were observed to have a closed and musty smell, which did not exist in the same vessel on a previous voyage the year before.

15. In the *Daniel Rankin* where, as has been already observed, the mortality was [illegible] per cent., there were only fourteen children, including three infants and it may be deserving of remark that they all survived the voyage.

16. The smallness of the mortality among the children is indeed a peculiar feature in this year's emigration; but it must be borne in mind that fewer than usual were embarked, and that it is when a large number are on board that the mortality in this class is usually so very high. The percentage of deaths among children under 12 years of age in the last three seasons was as follows:—

SEASON.	Proportion of children embarked and born on the voyage.	MORTALITY.	
		Between 1 and 12 years.	Infants.
1859-60	18·4	18·5	34·7
1860-61	18·9	13·9	28·1
1861-62	10·4	6·6	12·9

17. Of the remaining five vessels despatched to St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent, only one, the *Ganges*, was under the superintendence of an Australian Surgeon, and the death rate in that vessel was only 2·18 per cent. The mortality, as shewn in the preceding Table, was not large in any of these Ships, and there is nothing in respect of them which seems to require special remark.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 3.)

THERE is in England so general a conviction that the Kingdom of Italy must be content to wait some time before attempting to incorporate the two provinces which still remain beyond its limits that but little attention has of late been given to its affairs. Since the defeat and capture of Garibaldi and the formal declarations of the French Government we have all felt that the Roman question is for the time in abeyance, and that the efforts of the King's Government had best be directed to the by no means easy task of bringing into order the shaken administration and finance of the country. But while we have been thinking of other matters Italy has been hastening to a Ministerial crisis. The inactivity which France has imposed on her has made popular passions run stronger and higher. The affair of Aspromonte and the substitution of M. Drouyn de Lhuys for M. Thouvenel have turned the wrath of the Italians on their own leader. For some weeks it has been evident that the Italian Parliament was determined to have a victim. It could not bear without irritability the stern commands of France, the calm defiance of Austria, and the self-congratulations of the whole tribe of priests and Royalists. Hence it has been known for some time that a storm was gathering which might sweep the unsuccessful Cabinet from its place. The storm has burst and the Rattazzi Ministry exists no longer. It has resigned; its resignation has been accepted, and a set of politicians of little note but less obnoxious to the country will succeed them.

Italians at the present moment have no language strong enough to express their dislike of the fallen Minister. Rattazzi, according to them, is dishonest and tricky, cowardly and stupid, time-serving and corrupt. He has lost great opportunities; to him it is due that important successes have not been attained, that humiliating checks have been met with. If the Italian flag does not float over [illegible], if brigands still disturb the late kingdom [illegible], there is apparently one man in fault, and that is Rattazzi. He first encouraged Garibaldi, he resisted Garibaldi, and for both offences he is now condemned by the voice of his countrymen. In this energy of political dislike it is easy to see the temperament of a people new to constitutional life, and disposed to visit every disappointment on those who are in power at the time of its occurrence. [illegible] be, he cannot possibly in these few [illegible] up such a mountain of [illegible] the course of events which [illegible] before he was called to office, and which [illegible] could not avert [illegible] Rattazzi was never [illegible] favourite. He came into power because [illegible] were supposed to be distasteful to France, and he maintained himself [illegible] because he was [illegible] to replace him, and partly because [illegible] to the Court. A Parliamentary [illegible] he never had, and, though party politicians [illegible] times respect an opponent [illegible] multitude, they love office and its [illegible] much to spare one whom they can [illegible] Before the meeting of the [illegible] understood that the Rattazzi [illegible] with the whole strength [illegible] supporters of the Minist[illegible] proached for the [illegible] were beginning to unite against Rattazzi. Deputies [illegible] parts of Italy hastened to Turin, the chiefs of the various sections of the [illegible] were in their places, and about ten days ago [illegible] debate [illegible] of confidence began on the motion of M. Boncompagni.

The day before the debate began a blow was struck at Rattazzi by the publication of a private note of the late Count Cavour, which insinuated that in the very crisis of Italy's fortunes, at the end of 1859, Rattazzi had been intriguing against him; that the "lowest arts" were used to make his appointment as Italian representative to the Zurich Congress impossible; and that "antipathies, rancours, and base jealousies" had been displayed towards him. While this document was still exciting the public mind M. Boncompagni made his onslaught on the Ministry. He asked them formally what were the means employed by Government to prevent the expedition of Garibaldi, and to undeceive those who thought it met with their approbation; why they did not call Parliament together then, or at the time that the state of siege was proclaimed, that it might sanction by its votes such measures as circumstances required. What, he also asked, have the Ministers achieved for the internal organization of the Kingdom, and how happens it that they find themselves further than ever from a solution of the Roman question?

In the letters of our Turin correspondent for the last fortnight may be found a summary of the debate that followed. Boncompagni denounced the Ministry as coming into power in the face of an adverse majority both in Parliament and in the country, and then seeking to make up for the absence of legitimate support by unworthy intrigues. The great crime, however, was their complicity with Garibaldi. Anxious to gain friends by appearing to favour popular movements, and wishing also to receive the support of the bold adventurer, they had encouraged him to set on foot the enterprise which had ended so sadly. That this charge has been brought home to Rattazzi we can hardly doubt. We think that neither he nor Garibaldi calculated on the resolution of the French Emperor. They both imagined that his occupation of Rome would be like the moral support he gave to the Sovereigns of Central Italy, or the material aid which lengthened the siege of Gaeta. They fancied that he would shrink from resisting by force a popular rising in Rome or an invading force of Italian patriots, and that, after a kind of passive resistance during a few weeks, he would abandon the city to the Italians and subsequently withdraw the occupying force entirely. But the attitude of the Emperor soon dissipated these notions. The Italian Government was made to understand that the question was one of war or of peace with France. Not only would the French army in the Roman States attack and destroy any invading bands, but the Tuileries would hold Victor Emmanuel's Government responsible for any help it might give to the movement or any connivance at it. From that moment it became necessary that Rattazzi should undo his own work. As for reasoning with Garibaldi, and inducing him to forego his scheme, it would have been like endeavouring to stop a cannon-ball by calling to it. Nothing remained but to oppose him by force, and Aspromonte was the result. For his original imprudence it is but just that Rattazzi should pay the penalty. A man of his experience and position had no right to share in the wild fancies of Garibaldi, or to believe that a French ruler would ever allow one of his armies to retreat before such a menace. Having successfully made this charge against the Government, M. Boncompagni proceeded to a number of others. He spoke of the state of siege, the hesitation of the Government about the amnesty, and the general disorder of the Administration. He censured the foreign policy of Rattazzi, and declared that in yielding too completely to France he had estranged England, whose good will was equally necessary.

That there was nothing very formidable in these attacks will be readily seen by every one accustomed to English Parliamentary debating. A popular Minister might have defied them; but Rattazzi was already foredoomed. The Chamber was against him, and would have thought less convincing oratory conclusive. Every Opposition speaker appears to have been received with applause, and the speeches of some Deputies who had been wrongfully arrested by the Government on suspicion of assisting Garibaldi caused deep excitement. Some days after—for the debate was prolonged [illegible] English dimensions—[illegible] Rattazzi defended himself in a speech of four hours, which, as far as we can judge from a condensed report of it, was not wanting in ability. He denied complicity with Garibaldi; he declared it to be false that the Government had no authority. It was strong enough, he said, to dissolve Mazzinian societies, to crush Garibaldi, and to put an end to popular demonstrations. It inspired sufficient confidence abroad to obtain the recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, and to cause a rise in the funds, which were low at the time of the Ricasoli administration. This speech, however, was interrupted by constant uproar, the sign of the disfavour with which the speaker was regarded by the House.

The end of all has been his fall from power. The truth is that Italy is now uneasy, and wants a man of larger mind and firmer temper than Rattazzi. He is overthrown, not because he falls below the average of fair weather Ministers, but because Italy now requires a pilot who can weather a very serious storm. There can be no doubt that Napoleon intends to maintain his hold at Rome, and that Italy must be content to bide her time. The more ardent friends of the cause in England may be indignant at this, but we cannot say that we see in it much cause for discontent or discouragement. In fact, Italy is really suffering from the rapidity with which her various provinces have been annexed to Sardinia. The events in the South are chiefly owing to the sudden and violent incorporation of the Neapolitan people with another people so distinct from them as the Piedmontese. The financial disorders and the administrative feuds which prevail are due to the same cause. It will take at least two years before the kingdom that exists at present can be made homogeneous even in military and official matters. A longer time will be necessary before the Two Sicilies can be fully conciliated. But what are two, or five, or even ten years in the life of a nation? If Italy under her new Government will seriously apply herself to the regulation of what has been already gained, we have no doubt that the rest will come in good time.

WHAT LANCASHIRE IS DOING FOR ITSELF.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 3.)

LANCASHIRE has made her long-delayed effort, and the result will astonish the world. We had wished that the great cotton county of England should lead the first onslaught against the giant enemy which has stopped her factories and desolated her humble homes. To the magnates of that mighty industry and to the natural leaders of that down-stricken population it, however, seemed good to let the general public pass on before. Like skirmishers in front of a great army, our little villages and our small towns, our classes of every order in the social system, individuals of great means and commercial houses of great wealth, have all gone to the front, and delivered their shot, more or less effective, against the common foe. Now comes the disciplined and serried phalanx, dense and powerful. All Lancashire gather yesterday in public meeting, headed by the Lord-Lieutenant and Lord Derby and the other great territorial Lords, and represented also by the members of the respective Corporations, and by almost every great manufacturing firm in the county. Bodies of vast power are often sluggish to move, but now that Lancashire has come fairly into action, the world must confess that the spectacle of power is magnificent. At this one meeting no less than a hundred and thirty thousand pounds were subscribed! The sum is enormous. We believe that it exceeds for one sum any collection ever prompted by pity or patriotism. As the contribution of a single county, at a single meeting, to a single object, it is certainly without parallel in our history, and without example in any other nation. Most heartily do we rejoice to be able now to say—Lancashire is doing her duty.

This great sum of 130,000*l.*, be it remembered, is not by any means the measure of the benevolence of the property classes of Lancashire towards their destitute neighbours. It is in addition to contributions already given, to the amount, as Lord Derby reckons, of no less than 400,000*l.*—in addition to Poor Rates already paid—in addition to individual acts of munificence already performed, and still in course of performance. Lord Derby, defending his county from observations which the delay that has occurred in this great demonstration drew forth, and, as we still think, justified, dwelt powerfully upon these topics. Admitting frankly that there were "individuals who had grossly neglected their duty in Lancashire," and that there had been "instances of niggard feeling," in the county, yet he recited so many cases of unobtrusive and almost romantic generosity that the aggregate must amount to very much more than even the large sum which the subscription-list at this meeting already shows. Lord Derby was enabled to read a long list of instances in which manufacturers were giving two day's wages a week to their workpeople; he was able to mention some others who were keeping all their hands off the Poor Rates, and also off the bounty list, and a much longer catalogue of manufacturers who incurred a very large daily expenditure in less systematic aids to their own workpeople. Even the Poor Rates are rising at last to flood mark. The Poor Rate expenditure, which was 2,2[illegible]*l.* for a week in September, 1861, has risen to 47,[illegible]*l.* for the last week of November, 1862. This is a difference of eight hundred per cent.; and if Lord Derby offers these figures as a fair sample of what is passing in the Unions of the county, there is not much more to be said on the Poor Rate question. All these various sources of relief, brought out in detail, would startle us by their magnitude as it is they testify to the enormous resources and surpassing wealth of this county.

But, magnificent as is this effort, it does not overtop the necessity. Lord Derby states that in a district containing two millions of inhabitants there are now [illegible] persons who depend for their daily subsistence either upon parochial relief or public charity. We fear we must take this as an increasing rather than a diminishing number, and we cannot calculate upon getting through this winter with less than half a million destitute workpeople who have a claim upon us for shelter and clothing and food. Hitherto we think we may congratulate ourselves that the crisis has been met in a manner which is worthy of our character as a great Christian nation. Lord Derby's explanation on this part of the subject is so satisfactory that we make no apology for quoting the whole of it:—"The amount to which we have endeavoured to raise our subscriptions," said his Lordship, "has been to from 2s. to 2s. 6d. weekly per head; in this late cold weather an additional 6d. has been provided mainly for coal and clothing. Our endeavour has been to raise the total income of each individual to at least 2s. or 2s. 6d. a week. Now I am told this is a very inadequate amount, and no doubt it is an amount very far below that which many of the recipients were in the habit of obtaining. But, in the first place, I think there is some misapprehension when we speak of the sum of 2s. a week. If anybody supposes that 2s. a week is the *maximum* to each individual he will be greatly mistaken. [illegible] head per week is the sum we endeavoured to arrive at as the average receipt of every man, woman, and child receiving assistance; consequently a man and his wife with a family of three or four small children would receive, not 2s., but 10s. or 12s. from the fund—an amount so far short of that which in prosperous times an honest and industrious labourer in other parts of the country would obtain for the maintenance of his family. I am not in the least afraid that if we had fixed the amount at 4s. or 5s. per head, so [illegible] is the liberality of the country, we should have had sufficient means of doing so. But were we justified in doing that? If we had raised the income [illegible] the labouring man [illegible] times, we should have gone far to destroy that [illegible] valuable feeling of the manufacturing population—namely, that of honest self-reliance; and we should have done our best, to a great extent, to demoralise a large portion of the population and to induce them to prefer the wages of charitable relief rather than the return of honest industry."

Lord Derby's statement of the funds yet received was of course irrespective of the amount subscribed at the meeting. We believe the sum now in hand to meet this enormous necessity is something less than 500,000*l.* The Executive Committee have a "rest" of 380,000*l.* in hand or promised. The local committees have 60,000*l.*, and the Lord Mayor has 60,000*l.* The public, [illegible] that Lancashire is doing her duty so well, will [illegible] relax in their exertions; and we may safely calculate upon a weekly contribution of at least 20,000*l.* up to Christmas, and, if necessary, beyond Christmas. It is true that very large sums are very soon melted in very small doles when distributed among immense multitudes; and even a million is not much if we have to feed and clothe half a million of people for an indefinite period; but the best opinions in the cotton districts are to the effect that this period is not indefinite; and these opinions were stated by Lord Stanley in his speech. Some of the most wary of the Lancashire men say that in March next, either with or without America, there will be cotton enough and work enough to employ the hands four days in each week. We see, therefore, something like daylight through the present darkness. The effort required is not likely to be continued beyond the strength of the weakest among us. We have made a noble commencement, and two things only are required in order that we may end as we have begun. The first is that we shall so wisely arrange the distribution of this great fund that we may not demoralize the people; and the other is that we may so far continue our exertions that the funds may, up to the termination of the distress, never lag behind the necessities of the case.

Business Announcements.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Casts, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors', Miners', and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
Milners' Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates or Public Works.
[illegible] & MITCHELL.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
[illegible] HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co. have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaints, [illegible] diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, [illegible] and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, [illegible] and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, also atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.
Avoid Pills and Medicines they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.
Certificate No. [illegible]. "We find it the safest remedy," Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S.; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.
We extract a few out of many thousand cures:
Cure No. 1,771. [illegible] Mr. Martin Jolly, of [illegible], of fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. [illegible] Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. [illegible] The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. [illegible] James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of [illegible] diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.
Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions, [illegible]
FRAMJEE [illegible] & Co., No. [illegible] Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, [illegible] Agents.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL [illegible]
[illegible]
Breakfast at 9 A.M., [illegible] at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.
Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Auction Announcements.

[illegible]

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
[illegible] bottled by [illegible] & G. [illegible]
One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.
[illegible] English Brussels Carpet.
Oval [illegible] in rich Gilt Frames.
[illegible] HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. [illegible] Street, Bombay, 27th Dec., 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
[illegible] Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with canvas.
[illegible] consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
[illegible] of Glasgow.
[illegible] Hemp Rope.
[illegible] and Carpets for Floor and Stair.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
[illegible] Canvas [illegible] and Pins.
[illegible] Organ playing [illegible] Tunes.
[illegible]
[illegible] Oil in large and small bottles, at [illegible] per doz. [illegible] Oil in large and small Bottles and [illegible] Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. [illegible] Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & CO.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th December 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co., 8, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
[illegible]
600 ,, ,, [illegible] Cloths.
1000 ,, ,, [illegible]
700 ,, ,, Jaconets.
500 ,, ,, [illegible]
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
2 Cases Toys, of various kinds.
2 ,, Printing Types.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just imported.
A Handsome Fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.
A [illegible] with Bay Horse and Harness.
WINES.
Good Port Wine .... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry .... ,, 18 per doz.
CHERRY BRANDY.
Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... ,, 7-8
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th December 1862.

BENNETT & CO.
WANTED—A Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy, or Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, [illegible] a pair of large size Pier Glasses in handsome Gilt Frames, a case of [illegible] Manilla Cheroots, in good order, a quantity of Beer in Quarts, 1, 2, and 3 lbs. Jars of Jams and Jellies.
A few articles of Furniture.
A new five-light Chandelier, with cut Shades, Pans and Drops.
2 Bags of sound Cochineal.
1 ,, damaged do.
Also—Wearing Apparel, a few Books, a small quantity of assorted Wines, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.
AT 1 P.M.
1 Dog.
All Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF IRON TANKS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, about 80 large Iron Tanks, capable of holding 100 Gallons each.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY GOODS.
ON SATURDAY next, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 62 Cases of Fancy Goods of a superior description, consisting of Fancy Work Boxes, Looking Glasses, Brass [illegible] Lamps, Shaving Boxes, Lady's Companions, Lady's Work Boxes with Music and Silver Fittings, Mathematical Instruments, Gilt Rings, Chains and Watches, [illegible] and Round Glasses, Paintings, Writing Cases, [illegible] Boxes, Combs with Brushes, [illegible] Note and Pocket [illegible] Brushes and [illegible] Fancy [illegible] Lamps, [illegible] Silver [illegible] and Ivory Brooches, [illegible] and Bottles, Boys' Whips, Trumpets, [illegible] Toys, Magnetic [illegible], Pocket and Dressing Combs, Lead, Pencil and Artist's Pencils, [illegible] Crown, Fancy and Transparent Soaps, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Blade Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Blank Books, Gilt Buttons, Porcelain Inkstands, [illegible] Thermometers, Watch Stands, Silk Umbrellas, Parasols, Elastic Belts, Needles, [illegible] with Views, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A very powerful Grey Galloway, aged 5 years and sound. Can be seen at a day's previous notice.
A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Apron, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key, complete. Price moderate.
An English-built Self-driving Basket Carriage, by "Lloyd," with cloth lining, Diamond leather Apron, Plated Mounted Lamps, Wheel Key, &c. Price moderate.
[illegible] Hats at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-12 each.
Alsopp's Bombay-bottled Beer, in quarts, in sound condition, at Rs. 3½ per dozen, [illegible]

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.
Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest.*
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received a batch of very superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness. Prices moderate.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th Dec., 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of [illegible], Widow of the late Eduljee Burjorjee Chinoy, deceased.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at his House, in Medow Street, the Effects of the late EDULJEE BURJORJEE CHINOY, deceased, consisting of a Silver Watch by Davis and Sons, Three Gold Rings, a Jackwood Chest of Drawers in two Pieces, Blackwood Folding and Iron Rocking Chairs, Leather Dressing and Writing Cases with Apparatus, Trunks and Portmanteaus, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils, and sundries.
Also, a few Fancy Walking Sticks, Riding Whips, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Administrator.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., at his Rooms, in Medow Street, all that [illegible] together with a small House standing thereon situate at Girgaum Back Road, [illegible] in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue [illegible] No. 822, and containing by admeasurement 1227-2[illegible] square yards, be the same or little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by [illegible] Joseph Maria [illegible] on or towards the West by the Public Street, on or towards the North by [illegible] and on or towards the South by [illegible] Joseph Maria [illegible] The property of the Estate of the late [illegible]
The property may be seen [illegible] 1862, at 7 to 10 [illegible]

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
[illegible]
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission [illegible]
A first-rate [illegible] Arab Cart [illegible] 14 hands high [illegible]
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th December 1862.

[illegible] Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, [illegible] imported, viz.
Gentlemen's [illegible] Enamel [illegible] Boots.
,, do. [illegible] Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf [illegible]
,, Shooting Boots [illegible]
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel [illegible]
Ladies' [illegible]
Childrens' [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Youths' [illegible]
A large assortment of [illegible]
[illegible]
A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India.*
RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart.
Bombay, 29th November 1862.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT; BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernoxants.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1 Dozen		Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse.* Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

THE FINEST ALE IN BOMBAY.—[illegible] East India Pale Ale, *guaranteed* in splendid condition, in Casks of 3 dozen each at Rs 6 per dozen.
Hams and Cheeses, at 14 Annas per lb., at McCORMICK & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	2[illegible]
St. George ,,	[illegible]
Chamberlin ,,	30
Do. Pints	11
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18
Do. Pints	10
CLARETS.	Rs.
Léoville [illegible]	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22
SHERRY.	Rs.
Old Golden	22
Brown	20

LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Anizette	30
Crême de Cretis	22
BRANDIES.	Rs.
Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
[illegible] Dupont's do.	25
Castillon's do.	28
CORDIALS.	Rs.
Raspberry	20
Cherry Cordial	20
Whiskey	21
Old Tom, by Booth	18
GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
GERMAN ABSINTHE	1[illegible]

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

				Rs.
SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen		28
Brown do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.		,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—				
Chateau Margaux		,,	,,	34
Leoville		,,	,,	28
St. Julien		,,	,,	22
Medoc		,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. [illegible]	Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ...do.	Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still { [illegible] & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine }		per dozen		38
MOSELLE do.	do.			
GRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,,	18
CURACOA		,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—				
[illegible]				[illegible]
do. ...Jules Robin [illegible]		,,	,,	[illegible]
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica		,,	,,	26
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London		,,	,,	[illegible]
Do. ...Hollands in cases		,,	,,	[illegible]
WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*
The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

NEW ARRIVALS.
MESSRS. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS have the pleasure to announce new arrivals per *Cospatrick* and *Brandon*, direct from London. Besides other stores, all choice and fresh, too numerous to mention in an Advertisement, Champagne, of the first quality in Quarts and Pints, from L. M. Canneaux and Son, of Reims, and London.
Hock and Moselle, very superior, also in Quarts and Pints, from ditto and Burgeff and Sons.
Hams, of various sizes in tin, and canvas.
Cheeses in tin and bladder. Orders for any quantity will be attended to.
Bacon in tin of much excellence, &c.
Messrs. J. E.'s Sons have always on hand Messrs Chillingworth's Pale and Golden Sherries and Port, also Messrs. Graham's Port Wine, which they can highly recommend. Any orders will be thankfully received, and they beg to assure their friends and the public, that they will receive prompt and careful attention.
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are now and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE FALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.
With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London, Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs.
No. 1	Black Capsule ,,	35
[illegible] Pts	,,	18
No. 2	Blue ,,	30
[illegible] Pts	,,	15
[illegible]	Yellow ,,	26
[illegible] Pts	,,	14
[illegible]	Green ,,	22
[illegible] Pts	,,	12
[illegible]	Red ,,	17
[illegible] Pts	,,	9
[illegible] Cutler & Co.		38
[illegible]	per 2 dozen Pts	40
[illegible] C. & Co.		32
[illegible]	per 2 dozen Pts	34
[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible] FALLONJEE BROTHERS,
10, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
[illegible] Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, "SHIP CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co's double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus.*

Business Announcements.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by [illegible], of Hamberg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NEW GOODS.
LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.
Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths, Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.
Also Black and Blue Single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Sicilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.
As Late E. & Co., have always on hand a stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, [illegible] men leaving Bombay can be supplied with [illegible] Clothing at very moderate prices.
25, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE LONDON HOUSE—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
(*Just received per Overland.*)
Ladies' Companions, bound with Russia Velvet, Mother of Pearl, Velvet and Ivory, [illegible] Velvet, with Gold gilt clasps. Each contains Scissors, Thimble, Pen-knife, Crotchet Needle, [illegible] Bottles, a Bodkin and [illegible] to 30.
Also a few Ladies' Russia [illegible] panion attached, lined with [illegible] strong Brass Gold gilt clasps: Rs. 1[illegible]
Solid fine Gold Lockets, [illegible] from Rs. 15.
Solid fine Gold Ear Rings [illegible] from Rs. 14.
Ladies' Gold [illegible] (guarantee given with each.)
Ladies' best Gold Chains from Rs. 75.
Do. do. Necklets from Rs. 40.
Do. do. Rings set with Diamonds & precious Stones.
Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
Do. Finest Gold Alberts.
MASONIC.
Master Mason's Jewels, set with Paste Diamonds, Rs. 10 each.
Past Masters, Mark Masters and Royal Arch best quality.
Royal Arch and Master Masons' suits.
TERMS CASH.
All Watches over 50 Rs. are guaranteed.
Watches made to order
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewelery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
[illegible] Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle,* and *Overland,* a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk,* &c. &c.
[illegible] Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barege Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organdie Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatans.
Colored Mohair Dresses and Burnous to match.
Chinese Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding [illegible]
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crape.
Plain and Figured Crinoline Bonnets.
Embroidered French Cam*bric Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar and Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Chenille *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
[illegible]
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chemisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm Shawls and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and Wreaths for Bonnets.
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers and Flowers.*"
Boys' and Girls' Hats, in great variety.
Wreaths and Head Dresses of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold [illegible]
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit for Hats.*
Colored Gimps.
FOR WEDDINGS.
Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
FOR MOURNING.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barege.
Black Glace Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crape Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black [illegible] and Silk Stockings.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets.
Half Mourning Muslin and Grenadine [illegible]
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
[illegible] Gloves &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

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